The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,195—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1881.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. HUZARA, 2078 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 9th November, 1881, at 4 p. m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, on TUESDAY, 8th November, 1881, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, on FRIDAY, 11th November, 1881, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. MECCA, 1,450 Tons, on THURSDAY, 17th November, 1881.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 4th November, 1881.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave GENOA n the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st of each Month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Including Wines.	Rs. 40	Without food.
Suez	„ 360	„ 220		„ 80	
Port Said	„ 380	„ 240		„ 90	
Messina	„ 500	„ 340		„ 140	
Naples	„ 500	„ 340		„ 140	
Leghorn	„ 500	„ 340		„ 140	
Genoa	„ 500	„ 340		„ 140	
Marseilles	„ 520	„ 350		„ 145	

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

SUMATRA, on THURSDAY, the 1st Dec., 1881.
SINGAPORE, on TUESDAY, the 1st Jan., 1882.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon. Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charge by the Company's steam launch leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a. m.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through-rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

Bombay, Sept. 8th, 1881.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE via CANAL.

THE following Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste :—

	Captain.	Tons	HP.	To sail
s. s. VORWAERTS	G. Marussig	2,394	450	9th Dec.
s. s. HELIOS	C. Lazarich	2,000	400	20th Jan. 1882

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said	320	255	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

STEAM TO HONGKONG via COLOMBO, PENANG, and SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. HELIOS, Captain C. Lazarich, 2,000 tons, 400 horse power, to sail on the 15th November, 1881.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, October 1st, 1881.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN

BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL

(VIA MALTA).

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

S. S.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.	1881.
City of Baltimore	J. Verril	2,300	300	16th Nov.
Wistow Hall	T. Collins.	2,700	400	7th Dec.
Rydal Hall	O. Lloyd	2,700	400	21st do.
Speke Hall	W. Brand.	2,700	400	8th Jany.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For plans, hand-books of information, and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD, BATES & Co.,
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., } Agents.

Bombay, 5th January, 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS,

TO PASSENGERS leaving here after the end of May and returning after January, we are prepared to offer RETURN TICKETS on very favourable terms. Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at 1 p. m. on 10th November next at the Executive Commissariat Offices noted below, for the GENERAL CONTRACT for the following SUPPLIES to the Commissariat Department, Bombay Presidency, Aden excepted, for the year 1882-83 :—

Bombay. Poona. Ahmedabad. Kurrachee. Mhow.	Cotton Suttrungees of good quality as per muster, under Schedule No. 33; Cotton Sheets of good quality as per muster, under Schedule No. 34.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above Offices.

No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary cash deposit and a duplicate copy of the Schedule duly filled in.

E. OSTREHAN, Lieut.-Col.,
For Commissary-General.

Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, October 25, 1881.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at 1 P.M., in November next, at the Executive Commissariat Offices noted below, and on the dates fixed against each, for CONTRACTS as specified for 1882-83 :—

Bombay Poona Mhow Nusseerabad Kurrachee	Ice under Schedule No. 18.	On 10th Nov. 1881.
Bombay Poona Ahmednagar Belgaum Ahmedabad Deesa Mhow Neemuch Nusseerabad Kurrachee Hyderabad	Cotton Suttrungies under Schedule No. 19.	On 10th Nov. 1881.
	Cotton Sheets under Schedule No. 20.	On 10th Nov. 1881.
	Hospital Clothing and Bedding under Schedule No. 22, except Bombay.	On 14th Nov. 1881.
	Oils and Oil, Kerosine, under Schedule No. 24.	On 17th Nov. 1881.
	Champagne, Gin, Lemonade, &c., Schedule No. 26.	On 17th Nov. 1881.
	Firewood and Charcoal under Schedule No. 28.	On 21st Nov. 1881.
Poona Kurrachee	Hired Carts with Bullocks, &c., under Schedule No. 21.	On 14th Nov. 1881.
Bombay Poona for Bombay Kurrachee do.	Hired Boat Tonnage and sea and land Carriage under Schedules No. 23 and 23B.	On 14th Nov. 1881.
Bombay for Poona Poona.	English Steam Coal under Schedule No. 25.	On 17th Nov. 1881.
Bombay Poona for Bombay Kurrachee for Bombay	Hospital Clothing under Schedule No. 50.	On 14th Nov. 1881.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above offices.

No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary cash deposit, and a duplicate copy of the Schedule duly filled in.

Tenders for supplies required under Schedules Nos. 22 and 28 at Bombay, Poona, Kurrachee, and Hyderabad will also be received at these Stations respectively or *vice versa*.

E. OSTREHAN, Lt.-Col.,
For Commissary-General.

Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 19th Oct., 1881.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
s.	TEHERAN	2589	400	A. C. Loggin	10th Nov.
—	ASSAM	3033	500	G. W. Brady	17th „
s.	KHIVA	2609	450	M. de Horne	21th „
—	HYDASPES	2984	500	R. Harvey	1st Dec.
s.	RAVENNA	3340	700	E. St[illegible]art	8th „
s.	MALWA	2959	500	G. W. [illegible]kinson	15th „
—	INDUS	3462	600	S. D. [illegible]llard	22nd „
Extra	MONGOLIA	2833	530	W. S. Thompson	24th „
—	SURAT	3142	530	W. E. Breeze	29thr „
					1882.
s.	GWALIOR	2733	450	A. W. Adamson	5th Jan.
—	BOKHARA	2932	500	Julius Orman	12th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, Trieste, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now [illegible] THREE MONTHS from date of departure to that of return,

	Via Brindisi, both ways.	Via Brindisi, one way.	Via Southampton, both ways.
First Class	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT CEYLON.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
PESHAWUR	3900	600	E. J. Baker	18th Nov.
VENETIA	2726	450	A. B. Daniel	2nd Dec.
KASHGAR	2627	450	R. G. Murray	16th „
THIBET	2593	400	W. R. Jordan	30th „
				1882.
CATHAY	2983	500	W.M. Robbie	13th Jan.

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 27th October, 1881.

S. S. INDIA has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

S. S. HARTLEPOOLS has arrived from LONDON, and is discharging in the Prince's Dock. CONSIGNEES of MATCHES are requested to TAKE DELIVERY at once.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new coloured map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Indian postage, one anna. Published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* office.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S BOMBAY CHUTNEY

IS a delicious condiment prepared with the purest and finest ingredients.

Per Bottle, Cash Re. 1.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

COPE'S GOLDEN CLOUD.

A BRIGHT HONEY DEW TOBACCO, cut ready for smoking, of full Aromatic Fragrant Flavour, and manufactured from

THE FINEST SELECTED VIRGINIAN LEAF,
Per pound box, Cash Rs. 3.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHEAVIN'S PATENT RAPID FILTERS,

The most efficient yet invented.

		Cash prices. Rs. a.
No. 000	Half gallon size	9 0
	Wicker covered	11 0
„ 00	One and a half gallon size	11 0
	Wicker covered	14 0
„ 0	Two and a half gallon size	15 0
„ 1	Three and a half gallon size	20 0
„ 2	Five gallon size	27 0
„ 3	Six	34 0
Ornamental Dining-room Filters		40 0
Refrigerator Filters, in Terra Cotta ware		40 0
Cheavin's Pocket Filter		5 0

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID-EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,

PREPARED with the very best materials and with the greatest care so as to obtain the full medicinal properties of each of the articles of which it is composed.

This preparation of the finest Jamaica root is decidedly preferable to any other form in which Sarsaparilla can be administered on account of its portability and superior efficacy.

It contains the whole active and medicinal properties of the root in the highest state of concentration, combined with the ingredients of the compound decoction ordered in the British Pharmacopœia, the beneficial effects of which, as an alterative and restorative, have been universally admitted and established by the sanction and recommendation of the most eminent practitioners of the present day.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per bottle	Rs. 2-0	2-4
„ double size	„ 3-8	4-0

SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PURE LIME-FRUIT JUICE.

LIME-JUICE being at this season of the year an article in general demand as a beverage, it is of considerable importance that purchasers should be able to procure a genuine article.

TREACHER & COMPANY, to ensure this to their constituents, have arranged with the Monsterrat Company, Limited, proprietors of the Olveston plantations, West Indies, for regular parcels of their superior Lime-Fruit Juice, an article uniformly the product of one plantation, and expressed only from prime selected fruit.

		Cash prices.
Lime-Fruit Juice, pints		Rs. 1 0
Do. do. quarts		„ 1 12
Limetta or Lime-Juice Cordial,	pints	„ 0 12
Do. do.	quarts	„ 1 4

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

"EXCELSIOR" TOBACCO and CIGARETTES.

SIX PRIZE MEDALS,
VIENNA, 1873; PHILADELPHIA, 1876;
PARIS, 1878;

and a Special Concession from the French Government for sale at the Exposition of 1878.

TESTIMONIALS.

DR. JOS. HYRTL, University of Vienna, Austria.—"'Excelsior' I declare to be the BEST TOBACCO I ever smoked."

SIR HENRY HALFORD, Leicester, England.—"Your 'Excelsior' Tobacco is so good that I shall be obliged if you will send me ONE HUNDRED POUNDS of it."

MARQUIS DE LE COUTEULX DE CAUMONT, Paris, France.—"The 'Excelsior,' I do not hesitate to say, is the BEST TOBACCO I ever smoked."

	Cash Prices.
"Excelsior" Tobacco, in 4 oz. Packets, Flake cut for Pipes	Rs. 1 2
"Excelsior" Tobacco, in 4 oz. Packets, Long cut for Cigarettes or Pipes	1 4
"Excelsior" Cigarettes, in boxes of 100	2 2

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY,
EVERY EVENING,
COMMENCING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 7.
KELLAR,
THE GREAT AMERICAN PRESTIDIGITATEUR,
FROM
IRVING AND STEINWAY HALLS, NEW YORK,
WHERE
HIS UNPARALLELED ENTERTAINMENTS
WERE PRESENTED NIGHTLY TO CROWDED AUDIENCES
FOR OVER TWO YEARS.
HIS MARVELLOUS SEANCES
Have been given in presence of
THE CROWNED HEADS AND NOBILITY OF EUROPE,
Including
HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA,
AT WINDSOR CASTLE;

and before vast and intelligent assemblages throughout the civilized world, astonishing and confounding the wisest of all countries, the most learned having been forced by overwhelming evidence to acknowledge them inexplicable.

KELLAR

Is without doubt pre-eminently the Superior of all Illusionists, producing without the ordinary physical appliances THE MOST PROFOUND AND STARTLING WONDERS.

Prices of Admission :—Boxes, Rs. 12 and 24; Orchestra Stalls, Rs. 3; Stalls, Rs. 2; Pit, Re. 1; Back Seats, 8 As. Ushers in attendance at 8-30. Curtain at 9 o'clock sharp. Box office open daily at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

SPARKLING VIN-VITÆ,

REFRESHING,
INVIGORATING,
EXHILARATING,
DELICIOUS,
NON-ALCOHOLIC
PHOSPHATED BEVERAGE.

Per dozen Rs. 2-8; per case of two dozens 5-8.

B. S. MADON & CO.,
12, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION

WITH LACTO-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
USED AND RECOMMENDED BY THE MEDICAL FACULTIES.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., is a known specific remedy for Wasting Diseases arising through any cause.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., has been used with great success in cases of Defective Assimilation, Cough, and Consumption, and diseases of the chest.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., is employed in various forms of Dyspepsia, but chiefly in those presumed to depend upon the Debility of the Stomach, and other diseases caused through Defective Nutrition.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., never fails to cure Rickets in Children, and gives them new life.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., is entirely free from the disgusting smell and taste of Cod-liver-oil, is miscible in water, milk, or coffee.

MADON'S COD-LIVER-OIL EMULSION, &c., is taken readily by children and females and delicate patients without the least repugnance.

☞ Please ask for Madon's Cod-Liver-Oil Emulsion, &c., only, and beware of other preparations, which are not genuine.

Re. 1 per bottle.

B. S. MADON & CO.,
12, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

S. S. CITY of BALTIMORE has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and is discharging in the Prince's Dock.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per SARMATION from LONDON, discharging in the Prince's Dock, are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS at this office for countersignature. All claims must be passed by the Captain.

OWEN & OKELL, Agents.

NOTICE.—All the CLERKS and WRITERS required by the West of India Portuguese G. Railway Company, have been APPOINTED.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

7th November, 1881.

LOST, SEVEN CERTIFICATES of SHARES in the PORT CANNING and LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, Limited, Nos. 650, 3710, 3711, 3712, 4014, 5262, 5522, standing in the name of the late Dr. M. A. MISQUITA. Whosoever brings the same to Mr. J. F. VAZ, at the Secretariat Office, will be rewarded.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Royal Bombay Yacht Club will be held at the Club-house on the afternoon of TUESDAY, November 8th, 1881, at half-past five o'clock.

J. WESTALL,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 17th October 1881.

NOTICE.
No. S. V.-6 5268 of 1881-82.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine, Western Division, up to one o'clock P.M., on WEDNESDAY, 14th December, 1881, for the SUPPLY, for one year, at this Port, by contract, of the ARTICLES OF PROVISIONS specified in a Schedule, which can be seen at this Office.

The quantities stated in the Schedule show the estimated consumption for one year on board Indian Government vessels at Bombay.

Tenders will not be received after the hour named.

Each Tender before being opened must be accompanied by the requisite deposit of cash.

Tenders, forms of which can be obtained at this Office, should be superscribed: "Tender for the Supply of Articles for the use of Indian Government Ships at Bombay."

G. O'B. CAREW, Captain, I. M.,
Superintendent of Marine, Western Division.

Indian Government Dockyard, Bombay, Nov. 4, 1881.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AT the MEETING of the CORPORATION advertised for WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, the Hon. Rao Saheb Vishvanath N. Mandlik, C.S.I., will move that the whole subject of the proposal to raise a loan of sixty lakhs for the completion of drainage, and improvement of the water-supply, &c., be remitted to the Town Council with request that they will prepare scheme for providing ways and means, and state whether the necessary provision can be made without recourse to additional taxation; (2) that the question of raising loan of 60 lakhs cannot be properly disposed of until all the works referred to in para 1 of the list of business have been discussed *seriatim* by the Corporation and passed.

Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, Esq., will move the Corporation to ask the Commissioner what arrangements are proposed to be made for flushing and ventilating the main sewers, side drains and house connections, what the approximate quantity of water is required for flushing the same daily, and whether the Vehar and Tulsi supplies will be adequate thereto? What means are proposed for immediately removing any blocking up of sewers, drains or connections? What is the cause of the delay in finishing the works and when the first section is expected to be in working order? What is the estimated cost of that section, inclusive of connections, and what, if any, is the excess over original estimate? What is the estimated cost of establishment required for maintenance and supervision of the section, and what amount of saving is expected in halalcore service, &c.

Goculdas Jugmohundas, Esq., will move that a water rate of three annas for 1,000 gallons be levied on all charitable institutions supplied with water.

Thomas Blaney, Esq., chairman, will move that the Budget grant for earth to cover kutchra deposit be increased from Rs. 7,000 to Rs. 15,000; and that the grant for disinfectants be increased from Rs. 12,000 to Rs. 18,000.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, & Secretary, Town Council.
Municipal Corporation Office, Bombay, 7th Nov., 1881.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at 1 P.M., in December next, at the Executive Commissariat Offices noted below and on the dates fixed against each for CONTRACTS as specified for 1882-83 :—

Bombay Poona Ahmednagar Belgaum Ahmedabad Dessa Mhow Neemuch Nusseerabad Kurrachee Hyderabad	Tea, Indian and China, and Coffee, under Schedule No. 29 on 5th December 1881. Sugar under Schedule No. 30 on 5th Dec. 1881. Sugar under Schedule No. 31 on 5th Dec. 1881. Straw, rice or paddy, under Schedule No. 32 on 8th December 1881. Butter, Milk, Chickens, and Eggs, under Schedule No. 37 on 12th December 1881.
Bombay Poona for Bombay Kurrachee do.	Hired Buggies, &c., and Hamaulage, under Schedule No. 36 on 8th December 1881. Spirits of Wine rectified, under Schedule 40 on 12th December 1881. McDougall's Disinfecting Powder under Schedule No 41 on 15th December 1881.

FOR SUBORDINATE STATIONS.

Bombay and Deolalee. Satara Poona for Purandhar Malegaum Ahmedabad & Baroda. Deesa for Abu Rajcote Mhow for Indore Asirgarh Nasirabad for Taragarh	Shoeing Cattle, under Schedule No. 3, on 5th December, 1881. Tinning Cooking Utensils, under Schedule No. 4, on 5th December 1881.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules, with further particulars, can be had on application at the above Offices.

No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary cash deposit and a duplicate copy of the schedule duly filled in.

Tenders for supplies required under Schedules Nos. 29, 30, and 31, at Bombay, Poona, Kurrachee and Hyderabad, will also be received at these stations respectively and *vice versa*.

E. OSTREHAN, Lieut.-Colonel,
For Commissary-General,

Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, Nov. 1, 1881.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S RENOWNED SPIRITS.

Cash per doz. Rs.	a.				Cash per doz. Rs.	a.
32	0	Fine Old Pale	BRANDY The celebrated Heart-labelled pure, soft and delicate.	O. O. O.	32	0
29	0	Old Pale	BRANDY A choice matured Spirit.	O. O.	29	0
25	0	Pale	BRANDY Good and pure.	O.	25	0
22	8	Fine Old	WHISKY The very cream of Scotch Whiskies.	Glenlivet	22	8
22	8	Fine Old	WHISKY Soft, mellow, and mild.	Irish	22	8
15	0	Superior	HOLLANDS A good wholesome spirit.	Old	15	0
18	0	Unsweetened	GIN Pure and fine by age.	Very superior	18	0
17	0	Sweetened	GIN High quality and delicate flavour.	Old Tom	17	0
22	8	Finest	RUM An exquisite spirit softened by age.	Old Jamaica	22	8

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SUPERIOR KID GLOVES.

CASH PRICE LIST.

	Rs.	as.
Ladies' Long Kid, Drabs, French Grey, and all the Fashionable Evening Colours	3	2
Ladies' Tan Calf Riding Gloves	3	2
Gent's' White, French Grey for Lavender, embroidered Black	3	2
Gent's Tan Chevrette, Riding or Promenade	4	6
Gents' White Military Doe	3	2
Gents' White Military, Thin Buck (Real)	4	6
Gents' Warm Berlin Gloves	1	12
Gents' Warm Mitts	1	12

HOAR & CO., GLOVERS. BOMBAY.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS.

WE beg to call the attention of Members of the Medical Profession and others to our increased facilities for Dispensing Physicians' Prescriptions, and we guarantee that no pains are spared to provide Patients with Medicines prepared in exact accordance with the intentions of the Prescriber.

The influence of the Climate upon Drugs is so great that considerable care is necessary in preserving a proper standard of excellence, and to this end we adopt a system calculated to remove the possibility of any change in the medicinal value of the materials we employ. The Drugs and Chemicals are regularly supplied to us from the most reliable sources, and each sample is submitted to careful examination before being admitted into stock, and re-examined from time to time for the purpose of rejection should any sign of deterioration appear.

To ensure the utmost accuracy in compounding, the most stringent precautions are adopted, and every article is proved by the experienced European Chemist, whose duty it is to exercise direct supervision over this branch of the business.

A copy is kept of every prescription dispensed at our establishment, so that a patient requiring a repetito in of a medicine needs merely to quote the number.

Up-country constituents who favour us with orders for medicines can have them carefully packed and forwarded with despatch to any part of the country by the most suitable mode of conveyance.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
5, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

SUPERIOR CLOTHING.

ASQUITH & LORD have a large and choice assortment of Best West of England Coatings, Angola Suitings, and Whip Cords, Bedford Cords, &c., for Riding Breeches and Trousers; also a large and specially selected stock of light and medium substance Scotch Cheviots and Homespuns. All Garments are carefully and fashionably cut and well made, and made up according to the taste of the buyer. A perfect fit in all cases is guaranteed.

CASH PRICE LIST.

	Rs.	a.
Fine dark Indigo Blue Serge Suits, Coat and Trousers	30	0
Fine Various Colored India Tweed do.	30	0
Heavy Dark Blue Shetland Homespun do.	40	0
Heavy do. Diagonal Cheviots do.	45	0
Light Various Coloured Cheviots do.	40	0
Heavy do. do. the very best do.	45	0
Best Medium Substance Angolas do.	45	0

	Rs.	a.
Frock Coats of the best West of England Black and Blue Diagonal	45	0
Morning do. do. do.	40	0
Sac do. Single or Double Breasted	30	0
Vests of the above Material	9	0
Trousers of first rate Angola	16	0
Do. The very best do.	18	0
Dress suits, finest West of England, the suit	75	0
Do. do. do. Lined Silk	85	0
Dress suits of Fine Venetian, &c., and Doe Trousers	90	0

DRILL, LINEN AND COTTON, AND CRICKETING FLANNEL FOR SUITS WE HAVE IN GREAT VARIETY. PATTERNS AND CATALOGUE SENT ON APPLICATION.

THE OVERLAND AND TRAVELLERS' KIT WAREHOUSE,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

THACKER & COMPANY, LD.

BOOKS.
STATIONERY.
PICTURES.
INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS.
ARTISTS' MATERIALS.
BINOCULARS.
TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES.
ALBUMS.
'XMAS CARDS.
LEATHER GOODS.

SUNDRY GOODS IN VARIETY.

THACKER AND COMPANY, LD.
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB, BOMBAY.

APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

TIFFIN, OYSTER, DINING AND BILLIARD ROOMS.

GREEN AND READ.

NOTED HOUSE
FOR
FRESH OYSTERS, DRAUGHT ALE
AND
AMERICAN DRINKS.

BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, AND DINNERS SUPPLIED ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

HAMS, BACONS and CHEESE received by every Mail, and supplied to REGIMENTAL MESSES and CONSTITUENTS UP-COUNTRY.

BILLIARD ROOM,

The Coolest in Bombay, open to the Sea-Breeze, and fitted with Punkahs.

THREE FIRST-CLASS TABLES.

BAND PLAYING TWICE A WEEK.

Ladies' Room, with splendid View of Bombay Harbour.

STEAM LAUNCH "EMPRESS" ALWAYS AVAILABLE FOR HIRE FOR PICNIC, &c., IN THE HARBOUR.

EXCURSION TO THE ELEPHANTA CAVES EVERY WEDNESDAY AT 1 P.M.

GREEN AND READ,
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

ROYAL CHARTER.

THE continued PATRONAGE accorded to Messrs. WACHTER & Co. by ROYALTY in England for their CHAMPAGNE, added to the general expressions of satisfaction communicated to them by the English Public, has led Messrs. WACHTER & Co. to adopt for their Brand the words "ROYAL CHARTER," and also to place the "Royal Arms" upon their usual label.

Messrs. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. are Sole Agents for this Champagne in India and Ceylon, and can well recommend Messrs. WACHTER & Co.'s Brand for its excellent quality.

	Per doz. qts.	Per 2 doz. pts.
Price—Credit	Rs. 58-0	Rs. 61-0.
Price—Cash	Rs. 55-8	Rs. 58-8.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY,
Established 1867.
Bombay, 28, Apollo Street.
London, 27, Leadenhall Street, E. C.
TELEGRAPH HOME REMITTANCES.
TELEGRAPH PRIVATE CODE.

THE undersigned, in addition to the ordinary manner of effecting Home Remittances by Drafts, also telegraph payments at current rates of Exchange to be made at once in any part of the United Kingdom and Continent of Europe.

They are also prepared to place their present Telegraph Code at the service of Residents in India and Correspondents at Home, and to add such names, addresses, and paragraphs of any length or purport as may be desired, whereby these can be telegraphed at a greatly reduced cost. Minimum charge for messages, including addresses when registered, 2 words. Their Code now in use has thousands of words, each one representing sentences on almost all conceivable subjects likely to be required to telegraph between the two countries. No registration fee charged. Secrecy guaranteed.

Every information and assistance afforded on application, personally or by letter.

Wm. WATSON & CO.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

OYSTERS, Pomfrets, and Prawns in Ice, and Fruit, guaranteed to reach any Station in India perfectly fresh. H. HAMILTON & Co., Hamilton's Hotel, Bombay.

WANTED immediately, a high caste young BULL-DOG, must be of sound habit. Apply, with full particulars, to Mir. Eshanul Huq, Dewas, C. I.

WANTED, a second-hand SPORTING RIFLE, Schneider or Martini preferred, Government ammunition. Apply A. D. H., Byculla Hotel, to-day.

AUSTRALIA.—An English NURSE lately arrived, is ready to return with a family, is entitled to passage at return fare. Apply Mason, Watson Hotel.

A PAIR of chesnut PONIES FOR SALE, with harness complete, capital match, young and good workers. Price Rs. 600. Apply to A. W. LYON, Jr. Lyon and Co.

FOR SALE, at the godowns of the undersigned, J. M. BORTHWICK and Co.'s FINE OLD HIGHLAND WHISKY, at Rs. 18 per dozen. BENN, ASHLEY and Co.

FOR SALE, at BENNETT and Co.'s AUCTION on SATURDAY, November 12th, a TONGA, HARNESS and pair of bay Deccanee PONIES, height 13. The turnout in perfect order.—Ponies ride or drive.

WANTED, OFFERS to rent the whole of the ground-floor of house No. 6, Hornby-row, which will be made suitable for a large shop as desired by the Lessee. For terms, &c., apply to BOMANJEE DINSHAW PETIT, No. 6, Hornby-row.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, FORT.—COMFORTABLE ROOMS now available. Apply on the premises for terms.

NOTICE.—Messrs. JAMES SCOTT & Co. have removed to Office No. 2, Dean-lane, Cutler, Palmer & Co.'s premises.

WANTED, an engagement as CARDING or SPINNING MASTER, or both combined. Address "C.," at the Printers.

WANTED, Engineers for Cotton Presses at Bhownuggur and at Dhoolia. Apply to Messrs. VOLKART BROTHERS, Bombay.

MR. B. DAVIS, Surgeon-Dentist, is now in Bombay, and may be consulted at Taylor's Hotel, Fort. Charges moderate.

MINIATURE BILLIARD TABLES, complete with cues, balls and marking boards, at JOHN ROBERTS & Co.'s, 18, Marine Street, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1881. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MAHABLESHWAR READY-LAID DAK. Comfortable Phaetons and Tongas can be had from Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, Civil Lines, Poona, at a very moderate rate.

SUPERFINE HABANA CIGARS just unpacked. Elcaliope, Rs. 5-8; El Principe de gales, Rs. 5; Cabanasy Conchas, Rs. 4-8. Florde Tabacco Rs. 3-8, per box of 50, at D. MACROPOLO, Bombay.

TO LET, commodious, cool and airy OFFICES, SHOPS and RESIDENCES, in Hornby-row, Church-gate, Apollo-street or Elphinstone-circle. For particulars, apply to M. H. MAJU, Kangra Valley Tea Agency, 4, Elphinstone Circle.

HINDU CALENDAR (in Gujarati), useful to all. Subscribers within two months from 1st November, 1881, can get for Re. 1-8 in advance. Price, Rs. 2. Care of K. M. M., Duftar Askara Press and Mr. Jehangir B. Karani, Fort, Bombay.

AUSTRALIAN HORSES!—Just arrived, a first-class batch of well-bred Horses, comprising a number suitable as chargers, hunters, cobs and well-matched pairs. The above horses are specially selected for SCOTT and Co., Girgaum, where they are to be seen on commission sale.—ROB. SCOTT and Co.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SPARKLING HIPPOCRENE, OZO, VIVONE, PHOSPHO, &c., at PEARSE'S RESTAURANT, Rampart Row.

NOTICES.

DESCHAMPS and Co., MADRAS, beg to inform the public that they have NO AGENT in BOMBAY. All orders to be addressed to Madras or Calcutta.

Mount Road, Madras, 26th October, 1881.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of about 10,000 cubic feet TIMBER in baulks and wallings. Specifications can be obtained on application.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,
West of India P. G. Railway Company.

Bombay, 5th November, 1881.

APOLLO BUNDER
TIFFIN, OYSTER, DINING & BILLIARD ROOMS,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that I have from this date taken into PARTNERSHIP Mr. H. READ (late of the P. and O. S. N. Co.), and the business hitherto carried on solely by me will in future be conducted by us jointly under the style of GREEN and READ.

W. B. GREEN.

November 1, 1881.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that it is proposed to add the articles GROUND-NUTS in SHELLS, BAJREE, JOWAREE, LANG and MUSSOOR to the tonnage scale, and that the MEASUREMENT of them will be TESTED in the godown of Messrs. Volkart Brothers, exactly opposite the Prince's Dock, on FRIDAY, the 11th instant, at half-past 3 o'clock p.m.

By order of the Committee,
DAVID WATSON, Acting Secretary.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 4th November, 1881.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDERS will be received by the Resident Engineer up to MONDAY, the 14th instant at Noon, for the supply of 500 tons CADZOW, or other SCOTCH STEAM COAL, of good quality; and 500 tons DAVISON'S WEST HARTLEY or other approved STEAM COAL, to be delivered and stacked in the Trustees' Coal Shed, at Malet-bunder, not later than the 28th instant. The rate to include all charges. Preference will be given to coal direct from ship in harbour.

The coal to be subject to the approval of the Resident Engineer, who does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

JOHN McMEEKIN,
Storekeeper.

Stores Office, Elphinstone-bunder, 5th November, 1881.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

DOUBLING THE LINE BETWEEN ANDHERI AND VIRAR.

THE undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS up to the 12th instant for works required in the construction of a double Line of Railway between Andheri and Virar, distance about 20½ miles.

Plans, specifications, &c., may be seen at this office.

Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

F. MATHEW,
Agent and Chief Engineer.

Agent and Chief Engineer's Department, General Offices, Fort, Bombay, 2nd November, 1881.

SCINDE, PUNJAB AND DELHI RAILWAY CO.
FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.

THE splendid FLEET of STEAMERS and BARGES, lately forming the S. P. and D. Ry. Flotilla service between Mooltan and Kotri.

ABOUT 12 STEAMERS varying from 150 to 370 tons (builder's measurement), 160 to 270 feet in length. Engines 65 to 280 H. P. nominal. Draught from 2′ 6″ to 4 feet, loaded.

ABOUT 44 BARGES varying from 35 to 440 tons (builder's measurement), 65 to 200 feet in length. Draught from 1′ 6″ to 4 feet loaded.

Most of the above are in first class order, and an inspection is freely invited at Kotri, where the vessels are now lying.

Reasonable offers for ready purchase on the spot will not be refused.

For further particular supply to AGENT, S. P. and D. R., LAHORE, and SUPERINTENDENT S. P. and D. R., KURRACHEE.

R. BOCQUET,
Agent.

Lahore, 5th October, 1881.

LADIES' BLACK LAWN-TENNIS SHOES,

WITH INDIA-RUBBER SOLES.

A new consignment just unpacked.

			Rs.	
Black Morocco	per pair	Rs.	9	8
Black Kid	„	„	9	0
Brown Canvas	„	„	10.	8

A worn shoe is the best guide for size.

WATSON & Co.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP in MUCADUM'S BUSINESS hitherto subsisting be ween GOCULDASS DEWJEE, PRAGJEE TOOLSIDAS, PRAGJEE HURJEE, and VUNDRAVUN VIRJEE, under the name of DEWA GUNGADHUR and Co., has been THIS DAY, by mutual consent of the undersigned partners, DISSOLVED. And that the said Goculdass Dewjee, one of the undersigned, will, from 1st day of Kartuck Sood 1938, October 24th, 1881, carry on the above business alone on his own account under the name of Dewa Gungadhur.

ગોકુલદાશ દેવજીની શહ.
i. e. GOCULDASS DEWJEE.
પરાગજી તુળશીદાશની શહ.
i. e. PRAGJEE TOOLSIDASS.
પરાગજી હરજીની શહ.
i. e. PRAGJEE HURJEE.
વંદરાવન વીરજીની શહ.
i. e. VUNDRAVUN VIRJEE.

Bombay, 23rd October, 1881.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 7.

WITH the exception of a partial decline of 6d. per quarter in the London prices for Wheat, there is nothing in Reuter's closing telegram of Saturday which we have not already noticed.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at H. O.	Inc.	Rs.	2,14,974
Do. " Branches	Dec.	"	11,375
Other Deposits	Dec.	"	11,41,002
Government Securities	Inc.	"	4,29,608
Loans	Inc.	"	3,15,329
Bills Discounted	Dec.	"	4,63,666
Cash with Correspondents	Dec.	"	2,92,478
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec.	"	9,10,280

The changes as shown above, although unfavourable, are not sufficient in amount to affect the general market. Outside of the Bank advances on Government Paper are obtainable at 5 per cent., and to all appearance even easier rates will prevail before long. At the moment, however, the Banks feel the weight of such demand, as there is more than the outside market, and this will probably be the case for some weeks yet.

STERLING EXCHANGE.—The tone of the market has been steady, without any actual change in rates. For the time being there is no indication of any special movement, and in all probability things will remain about their present level until we learn the outcome of the biddings for Council drafts. Closing quotations are :—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 7 15-16	per Rupee.
Do.	telegraphic	1s. 7 29-32d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 8¼d.	"
Credits,	3 " "	1s. 8 7-32d.	"
Documents,	3 " "	1s. 8¼d.	"
Francs	3 " "	2f. 13¼c.	"

On Calcutta rates are unchanged.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been firmer again today. For Fours there has been some inquiry, and quotations have advanced to Rs. 101 9-16 to ⅝. Fours-and-a-half are also in better request, and we now quote Rs. 110.

SHARES are somewhat irregular. In Bank shares there is no alteration. Land Companies are unaltered, and in Press Companies the tendency is towards higher rates. Spinning and Weaving Mills are firm, with a general advance of Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share.

COTTON to-day has been steady, but we have not heard of any business of importance being done for export. There are still buyers of new crop at previous prices, but no sellers, the rains which have taken place throughout the Berars stopping business.

SEEDS and WHEAT are unaltered.

FREIGHTS are dull, and we have not heard of any business of importance. For Liverpool the nominal quotation for ready shipment to-day is 41s. 3d. but there are no engagements being made.

PIECE-GOODS are dull with nothing doing.

COAL are firm for distant shipment, but ready buyers decline to operate.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Divi dend	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	11p. ct.	732½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	8 do.	805
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.*	690
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£			
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	3 do.	130
National Bank of India	37,320	25	12½	2½ do.	105xd.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p. ct	315
Do. New £20 shares	..	£20	130-14-6	do	26
Ditto	..	£20	65-7-3	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do	32
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,040
Do. New £1 Shares	..	£18	196-5-15	do	315

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Ambriz, 1,376 tons, Captain A. D. Crooke, which arrived in harbour on the 6th instant from Cardiff (8th Oct.), brought a cargo of 1,502 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE steamer Oorun, 162 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, arrived in harbour on the 6th instant from Coast and Cutch with 125 deck passengers. She will sail today for the same ports, with a general cargo and 140 deck passengers.

THE Hall Line steamer City of Baltimore, 1,508 tons, Captain J. Verrill, which arrived in harbour on the 6th instant from Liverpool (11th Oct.), brought the following cargo :—2,037 packages piece-goods, 577 bales twist, 5 cases quinine, 100 boxes tinplates, 11 cases metalware, 102 nos. iron plates, 4,859 bundles iron hoops, 10 cases iron sheets, 132 bars iron, 8 casks beer, 5 cases gold thread, 98 packages earthenware, 25 cases slates, 3,893 bundles iron, 21 cases umbrellas, 173 cases medicines, 2 cases carriages, 195 kegs nails, 116 packages porter, 72 cases wine, 9 packages glassware, 576 nos. weight, 185 bundles steel, 125 cases copper, 15 cases thread, 2,846 casks spelter, 52 casks clay, and 25,000 nos. bricks. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Stuart, 1,354 tons, Captain J. H. Tarbock, which arrived in harbour on the 5th instant from Liverpool (7th Oct.), brought the following passengers :—Mr. and Mrs. Baxter, Master Baxter, Mr. Vicajee, Mr. Watin, Mr. Magnell, and Miss Hill. She brought the following cargo :—74 bales twist, 816 packages piece-goods, 9 cases copper, 25 cases sulphuric acid, 138 cases sewing machines, 56 bundles tubes, 3,560 nos. planks, 288 packages colour and paints, 40 cases tobacco, 192 bundles iron, 75 cases spirit, 25 cases whisky, 32 packages earthenware, 600 boxes soap, 41 cases umbrellas, 12 packages varnish, 28 bales papers, 6 boxes tinplates, 4 cases wine, 100 bundles buckets, 80 packages glassware, 80 cases medicines, 131 kegs nails, 16 cases glass 10 cases clocks, 300 bundles iron hoops, 1,339 bundles and 57 bars steel iron. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE ship Sarmatian, 1,197 tons, Captain W. McLean, which arrived in harbour on the 6th instant from London (12th July), brought the following cargo :—21 cases playing cards, 127 packages piece-goods, 10 cases perfumery, 100 casks beer, 266 packages gunpowder, 6,760 bars and 1,000 bundles iron, 10 bales straw-boards, 91 packages earthenware, 50 cases slates, 10 cases umbrellas, 369 cases matches, 10 packages lead, 5 kegs tin plates, 3 cases toys, 256 packages stores, 377 packages glassware, 10 packages showels, 167 cases glass, 50 casks cement, 51 cases whiskey, 7 cases soap, 15 cases clocks, 16 cases confectionery, 15 barrels rossin, 438 packages colours and paints, 38 cases glass, 50 packages chimney, 31 cases papers, 1,225 packages oil, 13 packages hardware, 35 cases, candlesticks, 125 cases wine, 51 packages cologne, 20 packages globs, 571 boxes window glass, 72 cases provisions, 25 cases biscuits, 1 case carriage, 19,963 nos. bricks, and 23,369 plates 36 cases and 2,048 casks spelter. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Owen and Okell.

ARRIVAL.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
6	Oorun (s)..........	Baker	Cutch.

The steamer Oorun, Baker, to Coast and Cutch, obtained her port-clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer City of Baltimore, to Liverpool, &c.
Steamer St. Bernard, to Liverpool.
Steamer Nyanza, to Zanzibar.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.			
3	Norarino (s)	Burkitt	London, Sept. 20.
	Tower Hill (s)	Allen	Cardiff, Sept. 29.
	Beaconsfield	Keith	Singapore, Sept. 28.
	Rollo	Muckersy	Melbourne, Aug. 29.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 3—Steamers Naworth Castle and Blodwen. Ship Killochan and a ship (numbers undistinguishable.) Barque Blairhoyle.

DAILY IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 7.

FROM LONDON.

Hartlepool (s)—6 cases printed books and 36 bales printing papers, Bhicoo Sazba and Co ; 72 cases writing papers and 30 cases lithographic stones, Byramjee Shapoorjee ; 6 bales printing papers, the *Times of India*.
Verona (s)—24 cases writing papers, Ritchie, Stuart and Co ; 3 cases cochineal, Lulloobhoy Khoosaldass.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Arago (s)—50 cwts wheat, Pragjee Dayall ; 738 cwts wheat, Govindjee Madhowjee ; 1,600 cwts wheat, Sewram Buldew ; 59 bales cotton, Mooljee Jewraj and Co ; 101 bales cotton, Framjee, Sands and Co ; 15 bales cotton, Govindraw Dwarkadass ; 35 bales cotton, Jairam Sewjee ; 1,600 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 277½ cwts myrabolams, Goculdass Jaithanee ; 126 bales cotton, Dhurumsee Canjee ; 25 bales wool, Dewjee Vussonjee ; 2,000 cwts wheat, Dewjee Bhanjee ; 125 bales hemp, Nuthoo Soonderjee ; 738 cwts wheat, Govindjee Madhowjee.
City of Baltimore (s)—1,600 cwts wheat, Dewjee Bhanjee.
Capri (s)—240 cwts bones, Dossabhoy Nowrojee.
Corinth (s)—280 cwts wheat, Velljee Madhowjee ; 400 cwts wheat, Vurdhman Govindjee ; 12½ bales cotton, Framjee, Sands and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Panachund Jewar ; 47 bales wool, Bhimsee Nuthoo ; 1680½ cwts wheat, Dewjee Jaiwat.
St. Bernard (s)—4,[illegible]0 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Incherhona (s)—212½ cwts m-o-p shells, Suchoobhoy Khakey ; 2 bales hides, Peerbhoy Allarakhia ; 42 bales hides, Rahimbhoy Rusoolbhoy ; 27 bales hides, Dawoodbhoy Hassom ; 9 bales hides, Joosub Mahamed ; 16,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co ; 22½ cwts indigo, Gurdharidass Rungoomull ; 5 bales skins, Heerjee Dharsee.
Teheran (s)—57 cwts horns, Hajee Seedick Hajee Jan Mahomed ; 9 bales hides and skins, Pestonjee Eduljee ; 25 cases skins, Shuriffbhoy Jafferbhoy ; 1,440 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.
M. Re[illegible] (s)—1,600 cwts wheat, Luckmedass Monjee ; 1,750 cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers ; 341 cwts wheat, Abdool Mosin Munsi.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Sarah Ann (s)—6,175½ cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers.

FOR NEW YORK.

India (s)—250½ cwts mustardseed, Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Jeronce (s)—176½ cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Lady Dalhousie (s)—1,029 cwts gingellyseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

India (s)—50 bales cotton and 7,745½ cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Dunstans (s)—300 bales cotton, Geo. Lockhart and Co.
Athens (s)—300 bales cotton, Geo. Lockhart and Co.
India (s)—3,3[illegible] cwts wheat and 2,610 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Brothers.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Hussara (s)—100 bales cotton, C. Rustomjee Sethna ; 420 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luckmedass.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Geelong (s)—18 bales wool, C. H. B. Forbes and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Geelong (s)—142 pieces ivory, Goolam Hoosein Jan Mahomed ; 264½ cwts betelnuts and 20 cwts senna leaves, Cuma Ramjee ; 72 cwts sharkfins, Allana Munjee ; 73 bales cotton, Hajee Adam Esmail and Co ; 185 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co ; 51 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luckmedass ; 48 bales twist, Hajee Essac Ellias ; 16 bales twist, Mahamed Oomer and Co ; 5 cwts cambay stone, Ebrahim Noordin and Co ; 66½ cwts broken glass and 2 cases peacock feathers, Bundally Esmail ; 57 bales cotton, Luckmedass Kessowjee ; 25 bales cotton, E. D. Sassoon and Co ; 236 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co ; 68 cwts sharkfins and 8 cases peacock feathers, Datardina Mowjee.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 5.

Nicoals, Major, R. A., on leave, from Poona.

NOVEMBER 6.

Davis, Major, 5th Bombay N. L. I., from leave, from England.
Murray Quarter Master, South Yorkshire, on duty, from Bareilly.
Woodroffe, Vet. Surg., from leave, from Matheran.
Thomson, Lieut., 1st Batn. Leinster, on leave, from Almora.
Hadaw, Col., R. A., on leave, from Ahmedabad.

NOVEMBER 7.

Deeing, Captain, 2nd Batn, Cheshire, on leave, from Allahabad.
Hubbenty, Major, Royal Irish Fusiliers, on duty, from Deolalee.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 6.

Mackenzie, Captain, R. A., on duty, to Barrackpoor.

NOVEMBER 7.

Silcock, Surg., on duty, to Allahabad.
Hawkins, Surg., on duty, to Allahabad.
Hudson, Surg., on duty, to Allahabad.
Stevenson, Surg., on duty, to Poona.
Wickham, Major, R. A., on duty, to Mhow.
Jeffreys, Major, Connaught Rangers, on duty, to Mooltan.
Lockhart, Major, R. A., on duty, to Peshawar.
Macdonald, Lieut. Col., 2nd Batt. North Fusiliers, on duty, to Agra.
Watson, Captain, R. A., on duty, to Agra.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LT.-COL. COMDT. W. S. HEWETT, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, November 7.

1. The following promotions are sanctioned in D Company, viz. :—Corpl. J. Walch to be Serjt., vice Navin, resigned ; Lce. Corpl. T. H. Hannah to be Corpl., vice Dumayne, resigned ; Lce. Corpl, A. E. B. Gordon to be Corpl., vice Walch, promoted ; Vol. V. Tobardo to be Lce. Corpl., vice Hannah, promoted ; Vol. H. Classon to be Lce. Corpl., vice Gordon, promoted ; Vol. E. Walch to be Lance Corporal ; Vol. Booth to be Lance Corporal ; Vol. Barker to be Lance Corporal.

2. The programme of matches of the Northern India Rifle Association for 1881 may be seen at Head-quarters.

3. The following members, having resigned on being transferred to out-stations, are struck off the strength of the Corps from this date, viz. :—Vol. Butterfield, Vol. Doutri, Vol. Wood, Vol. Nagle, Vol. Thornton, Vol. Black, Vol. Lee, ; and Vol. Brooks, D Company ; Vol. Turner, E Company.

4. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to D Company :— Vol. J. Buttler, Vol. J. D'Cruze, Vol. A. DeCruz Vol. J. B. Robinson, Vol. A. E. Pitcher, Vol. M. Jones, Vol. H. Barton, Vol. H. Slator, Vol. G. Otter, Vol. D. Manning, Vol. R. Hitchins, Vol. W. H. Rowe, Vol. W. Haliburn, Vol. J. White, Vol. R. V. Barrett, Vol. G. Ginder, C. Walle, Vol. J. A. Man.

By order, A. W. PROUDFOOT,
Lieut. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*North-Western Provinces Gazette*, Nov. 5.)

The untaken portion of the privilege leave granted to Mr. F. H. Fisher, Offg. Dist. and Sess. Judge, Saharanpur, is cancelled.

Mr. C. L. M. Eales, Asst. Comsr., Partabgarh, privilege leave for three months with effect from 1st Nov., or subsequent date.

Surg.-Major C. E. Kilkelly, Civil Surgeon, 2nd class, Aligarh, one month's privilege leave from the 5th Nov.

Mir Turab Ali, Dy. Collr., Etah, one month's privilege leave from 1st Nov.

Mr. E. G. Young, Offg. Dy. Collr., Azamgarh, one month's privilege leave from 1st Nov.

With effect from the 6th Oct., Mr. H. B. Harington, Dist. Judge, 2nd grade, to officiate as Dy. Comsr. of Sultanpur.

Mr. L. G. Evans, C.S., has reported his return from special leave, to the Jhansi district, and to officiate as Asst. Comsr. of 2nd class.

Mr. H. G. Ross, C.S., on return from furlough, to the Benares district, as Offg. Magte. and Collr.

With effect from the 8th Sept., the date on which Mr. F. L. Petre received charge of the Bijnor district, Mr. C. Rustomjee, Offg. Joint Magte., 2nd grade, to officiate as Joint Magte., 1st grade.

With effect from the 15th Sept., the date on which Mr. T. W. Holderness received charge of the office of Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mr. C. D. Steel, Offg. Joint Magte., 2nd grade, to officiate as Joint Magte., 1st grade.

With effect from the 13th Sept., the date on which Mr. M. L. Ferrar proceeded on leave, Mr. J. Woodburn, Dy. Comsr., 3rd grade, to officiate as Dy. Comsr., 2nd grade.

Major E. E. Grigg, Asst. Comsr., 1st grade, to officiate as Dy. Comsr., 3rd grade, and Mr. H. B. J. Bateman, Offg. Asst. Comsr., 2nd grade, to officiate as Asst. Comsr., 1st grade.

With effect from the 9th Sept., the date on which Mr. H. F. D. Pennington proceeded on leave, Mr. W. F. W. Wells, Offg. Asst. Comsr., 2nd grade, to officiate as Asst. Comsr., 1st grade.

With effect from the 24th Sept., the date on which he made over charge of the office of Dist. and Sess. Judge, Mainpuri, Mr. T. R. Redfern, C.S., to officiate as Asst. Comsr., 1st grade ; and Mr. H. B. J. Bateman, Offg. Asst. Comr., 1st grade, to officiate as Asst. Comsr., 2nd grade.

With effect from the 8th Sept., the date on which he received charge of the Bijnor district, Mr. E. L. Petre, Asst.-Magte. and Collr., to officiate as Magte. and Collr., 2nd grade.

So much of Notification No. 2925, dated 4th Oct., as promoted Mr. A. Macmillan, C.S., to be Joint Magte., 2nd grade, is hereby cancelled.

With effect from the 29th Aug., Mr. J. L. Denniston, Asst. Magte. and Collr., to be Joint Magte., 2nd grade.

With effect from the 2nd Aug., the date on which he returned from leave, Mr. F. L. Petre, Offg. Joint Magte., 2nd grade, to officiate as Joint Magte., 1st grade.

Mr. R. E. Hamblin, Asst. Magte. and Collr., from Cawnpore to Agra.

Mr. J. Sanders, Asst. Magte., from Bulanshahr to Partabgarh, as Asst. Comsr., 3rd grade.

The services of the Rev. R. A. Cumine, Chaplain, Lucknow Cants., are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of Bengal.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, November 5.)

On being relieved by Mr. F. C. Anderson, C.S., of the office of Asst. Secy. to the Chief Comsr., Mr. F. C. Berry, C.S., is posted to the Nagpur dist.

On being relieved by Mr. Berry, Mr. Biresar Dat, Extra-Asst. Comsr., Nagpur, is posted to the Saugor dist.

Mr. L. K. Laurie, C.S., Offg. Registrar, Judicial Comsr.'s Court, C. P., appointed to officiate temporarily as Judge, Small Cause Court, Nugpur, assumed charge of his duties on the 26th idem.

Surg. Major D. W. Trimnell, Civil Surg., Raipur, is granted one month's privilege leave of absence from the 1st current, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. S. Ismay, C.S., Asst. Comsr., Raipur, is appointed to the Exe. charge of the Raipur Jail, during the absence on leave of Surg.-Major Trimnell, or until further orders.

Major R. M. B. Thomas received charge of the office of Cant. Magte., Kamptee, from Major J. A. Temple on the 29th idem.

Mr. S. H. Hennessy, Offg. Judge, Small Cause Court, Jubbulpore, received charge of the office of Asst. Comsr., Jubbulpore, from Khan Bahadur Aulad, Husen, Asst. Comsr., on the 19th idem.

Three months' privilege leave of absence is granted to Major E. W. C. H. Miller, Offg. Dy. Comsr., Damoh, with effect from the date he may be relieved of the charge of the Damoh district by Major Hogg.

Major T. W. Hogg, Offg. Dy. Comsr., Seoni, on being relieved by Major J. A. Temple, is appointed to officiate as Dy. Comsr., Damoh.

Mr. L. Fraser, C.S., Comsr. of Excise, Supdt. of Stamps and Inspr. General of Registration, C. P., returned from privilege leave and resumed charge of his duties from Mr. F. C. Anderson, C.S., on the 2nd Nov.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

BAYLEY—November 2nd, at Ballygunge, the wife of Charles S. Bayley, Bengal Civil Service, of a daughter.
CROOKE—November 3rd, at Calcutta, the wife of F. J. Crooke, of a son.
HARWOOD—October 29th, at Calcutta, the wife of Waller L. Harwood, of a son.
KAY—October 25th, at Ferozepore, the wife of Sergeant G. Kay, Supervisor, Sirhind Canal, of a son.
LAING—November 4th, at Kilpauk, the wife of T. W. Laing, of a daughter.
RENNICK—October 28th, at Mooltan, the wife of Captain A. de C. Rennick, Bengal Staff Corps, of a daughter.
ROSS—October 26th, at Chatrapur, Gunjam District, the wife of Harry T. Ross, Superintendent of Police, of a daughter.

DEATH.

MICHAEL—November 2nd, at Serampore, Robert Michael, late of Surdah, Rajshaye.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1881.

THE fresh resolution of Government on the subject of railway rates for grain from the North-West, to which we called attention yesterday, deserves further consideration, as Government appear to us to have taken a very contracted view of the subject, and thereby to have come to a decision as detrimental to the interests of the country at large as it must be ruinous to that portion of the trade of Bombay. The principle upon which Government have acted in coming to its decision is apparently this : "It makes no difference to us (the Government) which direction the grain takes in its passage to a shipping port, as we own the East Indian and Rajputana lines and guarantee the B. B. and C. I. line. Now if sent by the East Indian line to Calcutta, it will pay us a certain profit ; consequently we are not willing to let it go by the Rajputana line to Bombay, unless we are secured of the same profit. If we submit to a rate in the Rajputana line which will pay us a smaller profit, we shall only be letting slip a portion of the profit which we can, and therefore are bound to, secure. The ports of Calcutta and Bombay are all the same to us, but if the latter port, cannot pay us the same profit as the former we cannot lose money in order to assist Bombay. As we are owners of the East Indian Railway, all the profits go to the relief of the taxpayer, and we cannot properly undertake to carry goods on one railway to one port, when we can make a larger profit for the country by taking them by another railway to another port. If by these means the Rajputana line makes less and the East Indian more, the taxpayer is the gainer." Now this is very plausible, and the argument is sound, if the question be looked at from that point of view only ; but Government appear to us to have lost sight of other important factors which claim consideration. According to Mr. Julian Danvers's last railway report (1880-81), the cost of carrying a ton of goods a mile on the East Indian Railway was ·24d., while on the Rajputana line it was ·84d., and on the B. B. and C. I. ·4d. As there are 954 miles between Delhi and Calcutta, the cost of carrying goods from Delhi to Calcutta would be only about 6 rupees a ton, while *viâ* Ahmedabad it would be 25 rupees a ton. It is clear, therefore, that, if the same profit must be made on the Rajputana as on the East Indian, if the grain be carried, there will be none for the former to carry ; it must all go to Calcutta. The East Indian Railway was started in 1854, it is generally level, it has unlimited supplies of coal on its own line, it has a traffic which twenty-five years have built up, and it has an experienced staff which work the railway at an almost unprecedented cost of 33 per cent. of the gross earnings. The Rajputana line has not been worked its whole length for quite a year yet, it is a line with many gradients, all its coal is brought from a distance and at a great cost, its staff is new, it is badly stocked with engines and trucks, and it has the disadvantage of the narrow gauge, all of which thus far unite in raising its cost of working to 67 per cent. of its net earnings. It is clear that it cannot compete with the East Indian, and if it is required to make the same profit now in the first year of working that the East Indian makes after so many years, or give up the traffic, it is clear that it must accept the latter alternative.

But an important point forgotten, apparently, by Government is this : that the expense of the Rajputana line has been incurred ; the line is constructed and the expense of interest on its cost must be met, the stock is supplied and the staff to work it ; so that the large proportion of the yearly cost must now be incurred, whether there is traffic or not. The result will be that, if the Government forces traffic to the East Indian by any such resolution as that now issued, the latter railway will show a bigger profit, but the Rajputana will show a bigger loss. Government may add one per cent. to the profits of the E. I. Railway, but they will need to add two per cent. to the loss of the Rajputana. Where will be the gain ? It would have been a reason for not constructing the Rajputana line, that the East Indian could carry goods cheaper, but it seems a very insufficient reason for directing traffic to the East Indian, that a newly-constructed line, with a half-developed traffic, cannot work so cheaply as an old one ; and the case is made stronger when this reason is given for taking away from the newly-made line the large through traffic which is essential to its financial success. If Government could make the profit on the East Indian Railway, and put on other shoulders the loss on the Rajputana, the case would be different ; but it certainly seems a poor policy to enhance slightly the profit of the East Indian at the cost of depriving the Rajputana of its through business. But there is another point which Government have apparently forgotten, and that is the interests of the country at large. India is just beginning to show her capabilities as a food-exporting country ; she has shown that she can compete with America and Russia even when prices are low, and when high that her shipments will go forward by hundreds of thousands of tons. But how will it affect the grain of the North-West if her wheat must go to Calcutta, where freights are 15 to 20 shillings per ton higher than from Bombay ? Will not such a diversion cause an additional expense, which must fall on the producer ? And when prices are low will it not check exports ? There can be no doubt of this ; and then this traffic will fail to the East Indian Railway even.

The previous resolution of Government on this matter was, in fact, correct in principle, namely, that the rates between Delhi and Calcutta and Delhi and Bombay should be equalized. Nothing has been more keenly contested in all the countries where railway competition has existed than the question, what will be a fair division of profits and traffic ? For in other countries the interests are diverse. Here, however, in India the railways are either owned or guaranteed by the Government ; the profits over the guaranteed interest are divided, half coming to Government, and in a few years more all will fall into Government possession. There seems, therefore, to be no reasonable ground for depriving one line of its traffic in order that another may pay a larger dividend. Government practically will get all the grain traffic from Delhi and Agra, whether it goes to Calcutta or to Bombay. If taken at the same rates on both lines, the result must be the same, for, except in the comparatively small item of cost of fuel, whatever Government will lose on one side it must make on the other. If by taking the Rajputana route some loss of profit is incurred on the East Indian line, that must be recouped on the other line. And how will the Rajputana line ever pay if it is to be deprived of its through traffic ? Weighted as it is by its narrow gauge, the high cost of its coal, and the undeveloped state of its traffic, it must always be behind the East Indian ; it can never hope to work so economically as the latter can. If, then, the principle enunciated by Government is to be the basis of arrangement of rates, the Rajputana line can never hope for through traffic ; a larger profit will continue to be made on the East Indian. If on the other hand this late resolution is withdrawn and a return is made to an equalization of rates as stated in the resolution of September last, then the best interests of the country will be served, as produce will find its way to the port whence it can go most cheaply to the foreign market. It is useless to attempt to so adjust rates that each line will make its fair proportion of profit ; when the railways are, as here in India, practically under one ownership, the problem is a simple one, as equalization of mileage rates will secure the best return to the State, and at the same time interfere the least with the most convenient routes for commerce. This is, in fact, one great advantage of State ownership of railways, that there is thus only one interest ; that there is no advantage gained by buying traffic, but that by uniformity of charges trade is left perfectly free to take the channel which most promotes its interests. The Government resolution of September last was therefore accepted as an equitable arrangement which favoured no special railway, and which would promote the interests of no mercantile community to the disadvantage of another. By its late resolution Government would appear to be seeking for difficulties and to be searching for the problems here easily avoided, but which have caused such keen controversy elsewhere. Both the Government and the country have everything to gain by a return to the simple equalization of the rates promulgated in the earlier resolution referred to.

CURIOSITY is naturally a good deal excited as to what will be the fate of the Bombay Army when the new scheme of Army Reform is—sooner or later—promulgated. Will it lose its local habitation and name, and become a mere wandering entity under the designation of Army Corps ? In the meantime it may interest our readers to remind them that in 1835 Lord William Bentinck, then Governor-General of India, solemnly proposed to abolish the Bombay Army, as a separate force, altogether, and to absorb it in the Armies of Bengal and Madras. And doubtless Lord William would have done it, had he been able. Probably no Governor-General that ever came to India was half so much disliked as Lord William Bentinck. It was he who enforced that famous half-batta order, which nearly drove the European officers of the Bengal Army into mutiny. Sir Thomas Seaton, K. C. B., in his interesting book, *From Cadet to Colonel*, thus describes the feeling of officers towards his Lordship :—"Every possible method was adopted," says Sir Thomas, "of showing the Governor-General the state of feeling in the Army. Officers, seeing him coming, would turn out of the way to avoid him. No one would go near the park whilst he was there. His balls were unattended, and commanding officers agreed to decline his invitations to dinner. This seemed to sting him deeply, for he sent for all the commanding officers, and questioned them about the matter. What the event might have been I don't know ; but one of these officers, that noble old fellow, Pat Flemming of the 38th, boldly avowed that he agreed to decline his invitations." And in another place Sir Thomas Beatson says : "Such was the excitement caused by the promulgation of this unjust and inconsiderate measure, that meetings were held everywhere to take into consideration what should be done. A word from the officers at that moment, and the whole Bengal Army would have risen to a man." We are inclined to think this latter fact more than doubtful, as the order in question did not touch the pay and allowances of the men ; and the officers gradually spent their wrath in abuse of Lord Bentinck, whom they used playfully to style "an obstinate Dutchman." It was firmly believed throughout Bengal that he tried all he could to raise money by selling the Taj at Agra, and it certainly is a historical fact that he caused the famous big gun at Agra to be burst for the sake of selling the metal. And finally the idea occurred to him that he might effect a very considerable saving by abolishing the Bombay Army, as we have stated, and thus doing away with a Commander-in-Chief and a large number of staff officers. But before his Lordship had time to do more than embody his scheme in an elaborate minute he laid down the reins of Government and retired to England. His temporary successor was Sir Charles Metcalfe, who in another minute records his views on Lord Bentinck's proposal, and we earnestly commend his weighty reasons and judicious words to those who may be disposed to think it does not much matter what becomes of the Bombay Army. These are Sir Charles Metcalfe's views, as set forth in his minute dated 16th May, 1835 :—"One important measure proposed by the late Governor-General is the entire abolition of the Bombay Army, and its union, half to the Bengal, half to the Madras Army. I am not aware of any advantage to be derived from this measure, except the saving that might be effected by the abolition of the portion of the staff which would cease to be necessary when the Bombay Army ceased to be a separate Army ; but I can hardly think that this advantage would be sufficient to make the measure desirable. It would, I imagine, be a source of great discontent to the whole of the Bombay Army, and of gratification to no one. If there were sufficient reasons for uniting all the Armies of the several Presidencies into one, which I apprehend there are not, the Bombay Army would share the fate of the others, and all would be amalgamated ; but while there are separate Armies and separate Presidencies I cannot see any sufficient reason for the abolition of the Bombay Army, and the infliction of the wound which would thereby be given to the feelings of that body, and of the whole service of that Presidency. . . . . The amount of consequent reduction of expense has not been shown, but would probably be insignificant compared with the magnitude of annoyance."

Those who promulgate wild schemes of what is called Army Reform would do well to weigh carefully these statesmanlike remarks. When the famous—and abortive—Army Commission was sitting at Simla two years ago, the question of abolishing all regular native troops south of the Nerbudda was one very acceptable to the Bengal officers of the Commission. We do not suppose that it occurred to these gentlemen that to do away with the loyal armies of Bombay and Madras, and to have one large native army recruited from the same districts, and having the same interests, would be to court a repetition of the events of 1857. The Bengal Army of to-day is as loyal as that of either Madras or Bombay ; but it would be a fatal mistake to swell it to its former size, and to make it the only native military body in India. Equally will it be a mistake, we think, to do away with the distinctive features of the two Southern Armies. When the term "Madras Army" or "Bombay Army" is used, it conveys a very definite and distinct idea. Both are honourable titles, and very good reason ought to be shown before disturbing either.

OUR local contemporary yesterday presented his readers with a regular anthology of native opinion anent the recent action of the Director of Public Instruction in regard to private tuition by officers of that department. The opinions of the native papers on this matter would be deserving of more attention if they were grounded on accurate information ; but as their articles are really but a beating out of the amalgam of "facts" which are untrue with comments obviously malicious, which was sufficient for their fugleman when writing on this subject, it is not necessary for us to do more than set forth certain particulars which will enable the public to come to their own conclusions. It was stated by our daily contemporary, and has been accepted as gospel by a number of native papers, (1) that Professor Peterson was the only professor at the Elphinstone College who ever took a private pupil, (2) that the Government resolution in Mr. Peterson's case was necessitated by that gentleman's contumacious refusal to listen to the remonstrances of his official superior, and (3) that the departmental order against schoolmasters engaging in private tuition was first issued subsequent to the consideration of Professor Peterson's case and was the direct result of it. These are the distinct allegations put forward, and we confine our attention to them, passing over the abusive epithets which showed the personal ill-will of the writer. There is not one word of truth in any of the propositions which we have disentangled from the malevolent verbiage in which they were embedded. It is not true that Mr. Peterson was the only professor who ever took a private pupil. Sir Alexander Grant, amongst others, did not consider that either his position at the College or his connection with the University debarred him from private teaching. Mr. Peterson, in taking a private pupil, only did what others had done before without question. There was no rule against it other than the one which has now been declared applicable, and he was ignorant of its existence. As every one knows from the published papers, the Government of Bombay was in such doubt about that rule that it felt constrained to ask the Government of India if it applied. Nobody ever dreamt of applying it before to private tuition in the Education Department. With respect to the allegation of contumacy—an allegation which has especially shocked the native papers—Mr. Peterson "refused to listen to the remonstrances of his official superior" only in the sense that in accordance with the advice of his immediate superior, Mr. Wordsworth, he respectfully dissented, for reasons given, from the view taken by the Director of Public Instruction, and asked for a reference to a higher authority. Mr. Chatfield's "remonstrances" (which included no reference to the rule now declared to be applicable) were addressed, not to Mr. Peterson, but to Mr. Wordsworth. Mr. Chatfield never directed Mr. Peterson to stop teaching his pupil, and the result of the reference to Government was that the Government did not concur with him in the reasons he adduced against Mr. Peterson's action. The Government based its decision upon an old order which Mr. Chatfield himself had not invoked, because he did not believe it applied to the case. With regard to the third point, that it was Mr. Peterson's case which lead to the issue of the departmental order prohibiting schoolmasters from engaging in private tuition, the fact is that the departmental order in question was first issued before Mr. Peterson ever undertook to teach the solitary pupil about whom so much fuss has been made. We believe that the order in question was harsh and unnecessary. It will inflict considerable loss upon many teachers whose scanty means have been hitherto eked out, with the full knowledge of Mr. Chatfield himself, by private tuition. It did not originally apply to professors ; it now, as re-issued, applies to them and to schoolmasters alike. If it be not modified, the department will undoubtedly lose the services of some of its best men in the lower walks. This is a matter of more permanent interest than the imputations heaped upon one of the professors because, misled by precedents, he once taught one private pupil. But there is no reason why, in defending the interests of a useful class of men, who cannot afford the loss inflicted upon them by the ill-advised issue of this order about private tuition, we should allow it to be supposed that their misfortune was brought upon them by either the "greed" or the "indiscretion" or the "contumacy" of the Sanscrit Professor. Those aspersions, as we have shown, are quite groundless. We wish it could be as easily shown that they were not malicious.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Nov. 4.

MY telegrams will have kept you pretty fully informed of the Viceroy's progress from the hills to the plains. Viceregal progresses in India must after all be rather slow to the people personally concerned in them ; most of all to the Viceroy himself, who has to go through the same routine of visiting and being visited day after day, to meet much the same people only in different uniforms, and to use much the same language in public in replying to the addresses of welcome which everywhere greet him. If Viceregal tours have any compensating advantages, I suppose they are to be found in an almost entire cessation from official work, in the pleasure derived from being constantly in motion, and in visiting objects of interest not seen before. There must, however, for all that, be a sameness and monotony about tours very tiresome to those engaged in them, and which the pleasure does not counterbalance. Reflections of this kind were passing through my mind as I stood yesterday morning at the railway station, where the usual stereotyped official reception was being performed over the inevitable red carpet and in the midst of the usual decorations of evergreens and bunting, whilst the sort of curious, gaping, expectant, undemonstrative crowd of natives which one meets everywhere in India, in bright-coloured cottons or in dirty rags, was assembled outside, clinging to railings, or hanging about in groups with that leisurely indifference and in the slowly idle fashion which characterise the movements of all Asiatics on such occasions. The Viceroy and his party, I was informed, made a successful trip from Simla, having spent a night at Dhurumpore, where the Pattiala State, with its usual hospitality, entertained them, afterwards sending them on to Umballa in three of the State carriages, and with a team of six horses to each carriage. It takes an ordinary pair of horses at least five-and-a-half hours to accomplish the journey between Kalka and Umballa, but these carriages-and-six did it within four hours, and the party got into Umballa at the time officially arranged—7 p. m. By the way, I believe the Government shortly intend to take up the question of constructing a line of rail between Umballa and Kalka. The matter has been under consideration now for some time, and plans and estimates have been submitted which, if I am not misinformed, have received the approval of Government. Such a line would be a great advantage, both as regards cheapness of travelling and the time that would be saved ; the main obstacle to construction is the difficulty of bridging the Gugger, the outlet of several mountain torrents which form during the rains, and the floods caused by which extend over a wide area on each side of the river's course. I am told, however, that the engineers do not consider the difficulty an insuperable one, though no doubt the expense of the undertaking would be great. *Apropos* of this subject, I also heard what may be news to you on the Bombay side, that sanction has been accorded to the construction of the long-sought-for bridge across the Indus at Sukkur, and the work has, if I am not mistaken, already commenced. So late as last year this project was talked of as very far distant in the future, and I believe the Kurrachee Municipality had little hope that the work would ever be undertaken at all, or at least for a number of years. This will open out a splendid trade for the Punjab ; and it is satisfactory to hear that Government enterprise in constructing the Indus Valley line is not altogether to go unrewarded, for although the line itself scarcely pays its expenses, the country along the line of route, hitherto an almost impenetrable jungle, has been brought successfully under cultivation, and already returns to the Government a considerable revenue. But this is a wide digression from the Viceroy's journey, which I hope not to repeat. On reaching the Umballa cantonment his Excellency was met by a detachment of the 9th Lancers, who formed the escort to the railway station. Here all the local civil and military officers of Government were assembled, amongst them being the Commissioner of the division, who received their Excellencies on the platform and conducted them to their carriages. The "special" shortly after passed outside the station, a small dinner-party taking place in the dining saloon attached to the Viceroy's carriage.

The special train arrived here yesterday morning at 8 p.m., having left Umballa at 10-30 the previous night. The number of officials on the platform was not large, and there were no ladies present. There were, however, about fifty native gentlemen, official and non-official, in attendance ; some of them distinguished men themselves, or the descendants of distinguished ancestors. The natives, as you know, take a pride in cultivating the genealogical tree, and of course the men who can succeed in rearing the biggest one with the most umbrageous off-shoots is the man who takes precedence of all others. I was rather struck by a lively and intelligent-looking boy Nawab, about eight years old, who took his place in the first rank, and who seemed to be an object of great solicitude to two or three of the elders present. He has only lately succeeded to the Pataudi Nawabship by the death of his father, who obtained the grant of the State from the Government for some valuable services performed by him as far back as 1803. Two other Chiefs—the Nawabs of Loharu and Dujana—also received their titles and dignity from Government about the same period. These three Nawabs are of Afghan descent, though they bear little trace of it in their faces. The civil community was represented on the occasion by Colonel Gordon Young, the Commissioner, while Colonel Hunter was present as the officer commanding the division. The Viceroy did not wait longer on the platform than was necessary to secure his and Lady Ripon's introduction to the Commissioner and one or two others, but passed out to his own carriage, which was waiting, and drove direct to Ludlow Castle, which has been placed by the Commissioner at their Excellencies' disposal. Outside the station there was a triumphal arch—the only attempt at decoration along the line of route—and a good distance away from the station was posted a battery of artillery, which fired a Viceregal salute. Besides this and another battery, the only troops here are the 54th Foot, the 15th Sikhs, and a detachment of Bengal Cavalry, who, in their bilious yellow tunics, look, as a soldier of the 54th expressed it, "like a flight of canaries." Ludlow Castle—place of hallowed memories—stands in some prettily wooded grounds, on a slight eminence, and the tents of the Viceroy's personal staff and the Secretaries of Government accompanying him are pitched in convenient positions near the house. The 54th take the place of honour in guarding the house, while the 15th Sikhs are employed at the outer entrances. It is almost as difficult to write about Delhi without referring to its interesting historical remains, and the imperishable acts of heroism with which every one is so familiar and evidences of which meet one at every turn, as it would be to write from Italy without in some way referring to the celebrated works of art to be found there. Guide-books on the subject are, however, "a drug in the market," and deal exhaustively with every point of interest that could be discussed. Even the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway Company have engaged in the competition to give cheap instruction to the public in the ancient and modern history of the once great Moghul capital, and have issued with their time-table an elaborate account of Delhi, amongst many other places, which brings its history down from the time when it first emerged from the mists of antiquity, disposing as it goes along of its ancient kings and the monumental records with which their names are associated, the incidents of the siege, and the remarkable habits of the long-snouted alligator in the Jumna river, in that businesslike way which characterises the transactions of all railways. The Delhi of the present day is a rising place, and will no doubt rapidly develope in importance now that it has been made a sort of centre for railway communication in Northern India. The improvement of the water supply is still a matter of pressing importance, affecting as it does the health and even lives of its large community, and I have no doubt this is one of the burning subjects which will find a prominent place in the Municipal address of welcome with which the Viceroy is to be presented to-morrow evening. I am not aware what the nature of the proposals are for meeting the water difficulty ; but some time ago it was the opinion of specialists in the matter that Delhi would always suffer in this respect, unless the water is brought from a long distance. Last night, after dinner, the Viceroy reviewed—if I may use the word—the Delhi community. The levée did not last more than half-an-hour, though there were over a hundred people present : the bulk of them being military men and native officials and gentlemen. I could probably have obtained a copy of the levée list to send to you, but thought the matter would be of too little interest to Bombay readers for you to care to fill your space with it ; for allowing that Bombay has the highest possible regard for Delhi, I don't suppose it would care a brass button to know that Captain Smallbones was present at the levée last night, or that Sirdar Fussen Khan made a bow to his Excellency on the same occasion. I should have said before that their Excellencies yesterday afternoon drove through the city and visited the Fort and Jumma Musjid. In the former the Dewan-i-Khas and Dewan-i-Am would furnish the principal attraction from their richly ornamented mosaic work and elaborately painted ceilings. The Jumma Musjid is a heavy oppressive-looking pile in the daytime, though, when seen on a bright moonlight night, with its bold minarets and domes, and its battlemented wall, there are a majesty and grandeur about it very impressive. This evening is, I understand, to be devoted to an afternoon party given by the Commissioner at the Kudsia Bagh, to be followed by an evening party given by their Excellencies. The famous Kootub Minar is to be visited on Saturday, the artillery horsing the carriages ; and a *conversazione*, chiefly I presume for native gentlemen, is to take place at the Institute at 10 p.m., where the Municipality will also present their address. But of these events more anon.

LORD RIPON'S SPEECH AT DELHI.

WE have received, by telegram, from Allahabad the following fuller report of the Viceroy's speech at Delhi, to which allusion was made in our telegram column yesterday :—

On Saturday night an address was presented to H. E. the Viceroy by the Delhi Municipality at a crowded assembly in the Durbar-hall. The Viceroy replied at length. Speaking of the progress and extension of public works, he said there were few subjects of greater importance to which Government could direct its attention ; but there were limits to the power of Government,—limits of a financial nature. They were bound to preserve the credit of India and to limit her indebtedness. The Government, had therefore inquired whether the aid of private enterprise cannot be called in. The Government in this respect, were animated by a sincere desire to afford private enterprise every possible opportunity for the introduction of European capital ; but while appealing to capitalists in England they also expressly desired to encourage the application of local capital. Alluding to the restoration of peace which had restored the resources and energy of the country, Lord Ripon said he was sure every one present would agree with him that the first necessity of India was the maintenance of peace ; while we should never hesitate to sacrifice even that blessing to maintain the honour of the country and the welfare of the people. Referring to the recent resolution on local self-government, his Lordship was glad to have an opportunity of thanking Major Baring and the Hon'ble Mr. Hope for the zeal, earnestness, and ability they had shown in preparing and carrying through the resolution. He was well aware that work of this nature was gradual work, and one portion of the country was fitter than another for the wide application of the principles laid down. Government looked upon the extension of self-government as the best means of promoting and extending the political education of the people. They desired to see the independence of local bodies increased, and the principle of election extended. The Viceroy was in favour of the primary education of the general mass of the people.

INSPECTION OF TROOPS.

YESTERDAY morning His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, before proceeding on his proposed tour, inspected the troops of the Bombay garrison in drill order on the general parade-ground. At 6 o'clock the troops formed up in line in open order, facing the west, with twelve paces interval between each battalion ; and the inspection took place a quarter of an hour later. The troops consisted of the Royal Artillery, commanded by Major Crawford ; the 2nd Battalion Royal Lancaster Regiment, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Stokes ; the 7th Regiment N. I., commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Sturt ; and the 21st Regiment N. I., commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Beville. The field state of each regiment was as follows :—The Royal Artillery :—2 field officers, 2 captains, 6 subalterns, 13 staff sergeants and sergeants, 6 trumpeters, and 189 rank and file. The 2nd Battalion Royal Lancaster Regiment :—2 lieutenant-colonels, 1 major, 1 captain 4 lieutenants, 1 adjutant, 9 local officers, 4 staff sergeants, 11 sergeants, 14 corporals, 5 pioneers, 35 band and drummers, and 252 rank and file. The 7th Regiment N. I. :—1 commandant, 1 adjutant, 1 quartermaster, 4 subedars, 4 jemadars, 16 havildars, 18 naiks, 7 drummers, and 198 sepoys. The 21st Regiment N. I. :—1 field officer, 2 captains, 2 subalterns, 11 native officers, 19 havildars, 20 drummers and fifers, 19 naiks, and 228 sepoys ; making a grand total of 1,099 of all ranks.

PARSEE VOLUNTEERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your remarks in the leading columns of your issue of to-day's date about forming a separate Volunteer Corps of Parsees deserve notice on the part of Government. Not only are the Parsees loyal to the interests of the British Government because their own interests are involved in the well-being of the British authority in India, but they truly and sincerely admire the thousand and one good qualities which are invariably to be found in a true-born Briton. The interests of the benign British Government, under whose tranquil rule peace and prosperity for ever reign, are always at the heart of the Parsee community, which, out of all the native communities in India, is the foremost in testifying its due regard and appreciation of the peace and happiness enjoyed under British rule. In return for all these favours, however small that return may be, the Parsees will always be on the alert to tuck up their sleeves, buckle on their armour, and with the happy sense of testifying their loyalty to their rulers, devote time, energy, nay, sacrifice even their very lives, for the noble cause which they so cheerily and voluntarily espouse.

Nov. 7. KHORSHID.

BATHING IN BACK-BAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In reference to the growl from the resident of Colaba, I think it is not right of him to try and prohibit persons from bathing at the slope at Colaba. My opinion is that swimming in salt-water tends in a great measure to the health of man ; and the most convenient place to swim is there. Persons, to avoid the stones of the breakwater, go and bathe on the slope. Swimming there should be prohibited from 6-30 a. m. to 10 a. m. and from 3 p. m. to 7 p. m.

PROTECTOR.

LABOURERS POISONED IN A DRAIN.

THE adjourned inquest into the circumstances connected with the death of Babajee Rama, Rama Krishna, and Dadoo Wagnak, municipal labourers of the Health Department, was resumed yesterday at the coroner's bungalow, Byculla.

Mr. Crawford, of Messrs. Crawford and Boevy, solicitors to the Municipality, appeared to watch the proceedings on behalf of the Municipality.

Luxmon Balnac deposed.—I am a labourer in the Health Department of the Municipality, and my duty consists in filling carts with dry sewage. On Wednesday last, the 2nd instant, I was in the Fort, when I heard that some municipal labourers had been drowned in a sewer, and that my brother-in-law was one of them. I at once went to Carnac-bunder, and there I saw a crowd at an opening in a sewer. A man told me that three labourers had gone into the sewer, and had not come out again. I then voluntarily went into the sewer, and so did another labourer named Callia Bhicnac. I went along the sewer about six paces to the south, when I felt the leg of a man, and I dragged him to the opening in the sewer. He was then taken up. Life was extinct, and I saw it was the body of Babajee Rama. I again went into the sewer and walked about a yard further than I did before, when I felt another body. I dragged that body towards the opening. When it was taken out life was extinct. That was the body of Rama Krishna. After I had dragged the body of Rama Krishna to the opening my breathing became difficult. I got alarmed, and was afraid to go back into the sewer. I asked the labourers who were above whether any of them would go in, and told them my breathing was difficult. They all refused to go in. I then came out of the sewer, and as the police were taking the dead bodies away in a buggy, a policeman asked me to get into the buggy to hold the two deceased, and I did so, and we drove to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where the bodies of the deceased were taken into the receiving room. I then went to my stable. There was a great smell in that sewer. There was only one opening in the sewer when I went there, but some labourers were engaged in making another opening to the south. Callia assisted me in dragging the body of Babajee Rama to the opening in the sewer, and after it was taken out he again accompanied me into the sewer and helped me to drag out the body of Rama Krishna. After that body was taken out I went out of the sewer, and Callia followed me. He sat down as soon as he got out of the sewer and was unable to speak. I do not know what became of him afterwards. The two openings into the sewer were on the public road,—one was made when I went there, and the other was being made. I did not go away from that place at that time. I saw two openings to the north of the openings from which the two bodies were taken out. The nearest opening was about twenty yards distant, and the other about twenty yards from that opening.

Dr. T. S. Weir deposed.—I am Health Officer of the Bombay Municipality. My department is responsible for the cleaning of the sewers of the city. The Assistant Health Officer ordered the sewer in Frere-road to be cleaned out, and he did so on the representation of the Health Inspector of that district. The Inspector sent in a memorandum reporting that the sewer required cleaning. The sewer would have been cleaned, whether the memorandum had been sent in or not, owing to the fact that the Fort drains are being cleaned at present. All sewers such as that on Falkland road and Oomercarry Sewer-road are cleaned every year ; the other sewers are only cleaned when obstructed or reported to be dirty. I do not know exactly when the sewer in Frere-road was made over by the Port Trust to the Municipality, but I believe it was in August, 1880. The depth of the sewer is three feet nine inches. I believe it is about three feet in breadth. It received sewerage from a part of the eastern portion of the Fort, including the European General Hospital. The nightsoil of the European General Hospital is carried by that sewer. The sewer is ventilated only by roadside openings provided for receiving storm water, and by connections from a few gullies. I consider the ventilation insufficient, and the sewer is rendered dangerous in consequence. I do not know when it was last cleaned out. It is a flat-bottomed sewer, and flat-bottomed sewers collect solid matters more readily than other sewers. I believe this sewer was constructed in 1869, and that it was never cleaned out. Twelve years is too long a time to allow that sewer to remain uncleaned. I do not remember whether I sent a requisition to the Port Trust to have this sewer cleaned out. There is a difficulty in finding the manholes of this sewer. Four or five openings had been made in this sewer to the north of where the deceased went in : the sewage was removed at these openings without any of the labourers being made ill. The Inspector made no report of the offensiveness of the sewer when I visited this locality a few days before these deaths occurred. There is a rule in the department that labourers should not go into a sewer which has just been opened until an hour after it has been opened. All the muccadums are acquainted with that rule. It is a verbal, not a written order. In this case an hour was not sufficient. The impurity in this sewer was not greatly increased because it carried nightsoil. If labourers moved about a sewer and stirred the sewage, mephitic gases would be evolved. I have examined one large sewer on the Port Trust estate. I only know of the state of impurity of these sewers from the storm water openings at the roadside. I know that they require ventilation. I cannot tell whether they require cleaning until I examine them. I believe the sewers on the Port Trust estate are constructed on a small gradient. There are no means of flushing the Frere-road sewer as it passes the European General Hospital. There is an abundance of sea-water available. There were no disinfectants being used in the Frere-road sewer at the time it was being cleaned. If there were manhole openings at intervals of one hundred feet in that sewer, in addition to the present ventilation, there would be no danger in cleaning it. The Falkland-road and Oomercarry Sewer-road sewers are much larger than the Frere-road sewer. When this memorandum (Exhibit A) was sent in, I believe that the cleaning of the south end of the Frere-road sewer had commenced. I could not have cleaned that sewer last year. I mean I could not have done so without neglecting other work. The deaths of the three deceased occurred in consequence of their having gone into the sewers to search for the manholes. If the position of the manholes had been clearly defined on the road surface, the deaths would probably not have occurred. My supply of disinfectants is very limited as compared with the wants of the city, and I have made applications for extra grants on several occasions, but have not always received the quantity I required. If I had a large quantity of disinfectants, I would certainly use them ; but flushing would be better. No report was made to me that the Frere-road sewer as it passes the European General Hospital was choked a few days ago, and that its cleaning was stopped in consequence.

At this stage the inquest was further adjourned to Thursday next, the 10th instant.

SOUTHERN INDIA R. A. VOLUNTEERS CONTEST.

THE following are the prize-winners in this contest at 500 and 600 yards :—

S. I. R. A. MEDAL AND Rs. 100.	
Volunteer J. J. Lenshan, Simla V. R.	66
Rs. 50.	
Private H. Green, 3rd P. V. R.	64
Sergeant C. Smith, Nilgiri V. R.	61
Rs. 40.	
Captain B. Philips, Bombay V. R.	59
Volunteer G. Ellis, Naini Tal. V. R.	59
Rs. 30.	
Volunteer D. J. Sharpe, Bombay V. R. ...	59
Volunteer J. S. Connors, 3rd Punjab V. R. ...	58
Volunteer S. H. Darcy, P. & E. I. R. V. ...	58
Colour Sergt. A. Atkinson, Nilgiri V. R. ...	57
Rs. 20.	
Sergeant W. Watkins, Bombay V. R.	57
Corporal H. Pollock, Punjab & E. I. R. V. ...	57
Captain W. R. Pratt, Bangalore V. R.	56
Private J. L. Whitty, G. I. P. R. V.	56
Volunteer H. H. Roden, Naini Tal V. R. ...	56
Sergant A. Lemon, 1st Punjab V. R.	55
Rs. 10.	
Volunteer E. E. Brown, Naini Tal V. R. ...	55
Lieut. W. F. Whitehead, Bombay V. R. ...	55
Volunteer E. Eyres, Bombay V. R.	55
Volunteer A. G. Bailey, 3rd P. V. R.	55
Corporal C. E. Frances, 1st P. V. R.	55
Corporal A. H. Pollet, 3rd Punjab V. R. ...	55
Volunteer P. W. Lenedan, 1st Pun. V. R. ...	54
Sergeant C. E. Morris, Bombay V. R.	54

Three competitors with 54 marks each were counted out. 171 entries.

SMALL CAUSES COURT,—NOVEMBER 7.

(Before Mr. SPENCER.)

ACTION FOR DAMAGES.

MRS. CRAGE *vs.* RUSTOMJEE CAWASJEE PATEL.

THE plaintiff, the proprietress of a livery stable in Girgaum, sued to recover Rs. 90, being the amount of damages done to her carriage by the negligent driving of the defendant, Rustomjee Cawasjee Patel, a coachman. Mr. Nusserwanjee appeared for the defence, and disputed the amount of damages. From the evidence it appeared that the plaintiff's carriage, while going towards the Fort along the Girgaum Back-road at a slow pace, collided with the defendant's carriage, coming from the opposite direction, but on the wrong side of the road. His Honour finding that the damages were very much overrated, gave a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 32 and costs.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 6TH NOVEMBER, 1881.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·872
Temperature of the Air	79·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71·0
Dew Point	67·3
Relative humidity of Air	·667
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8)	7·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p. m.)	86·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m)	73·7
General Direction of Wind*	E, ESE, E, ENE, E.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	450

* From midnight to midnight.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

TELEGRAMS.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

VICEROY'S CAMP, AGRA, Nov. 7.

The special train conveying their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Marchioness of Ripon arrived this morning at 8 o'clock. On the platform to receive the Viceroy were Sir George Couper, the Maharaja Sindia accompanied by Sir Lepel Griffin, the Maharaja of Bhurtpore with Captain Talbot, Political Agent, the Maharana of Dholepore with Colonel Dennehy, Political Agent, General Sir Robert Bright, Mr. Robertson, Commissioner, and a number of North-West and local officials. Two guards of honour of the 2nd Sikhs and the Agra Volunteers were drawn up on the platform.

On the Viceroy alighting from his carriage he was introduced to the native chiefs, and after a short conversation with them and the officials around him, he was conducted to his carriage outside the station. Here was a very pretty display of troops. A detachment of the Viceroy's bodyguard faced the entrance, flanked on either side by a squadron of the King's Dragoon Guards, extending away in the distance, whilst lining the roads approaching to the station were the 14th Bengal Lancers, Native Infantry, and Artillery. A battery posted near fired a Viceregal salute on the Viceroy taking his seat.

The procession to the camp was formed in the following order:—The Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General headed the column, followed by one squadron of the King's Dragoon Guards; then came a detachment of the Viceroy's body-guard, and carriages with occupants as follows,—first carriage with the Viceroy and Lady Ripon and two aides-de-camp, followed by a detachment of the Viceroy's body-guard; second carriage containing the Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary to the local Government, and two aides-de-camp; third carriage with the Maharaja Sindia, Sir Lepel Griffin, and H. H's principal minister; fourth carriage, the Maharaja of Bhurtpore with Captain Talbot, Political Agent; fifth carriage, the Maharana of Dholepore with Colonel Dennehy, Political Agent; sixth, the Viceroy's char-à-banc containing Mr. and Mrs. Charles Grant, Colonel Chesney, Mr. Primrose, Lord William Beresford, Mr. Durand, Messrs. Lawrence and Turner, local officials, and others. The procession was brought up by a squadron of dragoons.

Meanwhile Mr. Robertson, the Commissioner, and General Bright, commandng the troops, had proceeded ahead to the camp to receive their Excellencies. The road was lined with troops, attempts at decoration being made at some points; and another squadron of dragoons lined the main street to the camp, the Fusiliers forming the guard of honour at the grand shamiana. A battery of artillery posted outside fired a Viceregal salute as the Viceroy entered.

The Viceroy's camp is situated close to the Metcalfe Hall. It is very handsomely laid out, and adorned with small trees and shrubs. The Lieutenant-Governor's camp is near by.

It is said that the Viceroy will pay two visits to the Taj to-day—one in the afternoon, the other after dinner. No illumination is to be attempted. To-morrow the party drive to Futtehpoor-Sikri, remaining there for the night.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

ARREST OF THE MAORI CHIEF TE WHITI.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

Latest advices from New Zealand state that Te Whiti, together with two other chiefs, has been arrested without resistance and conveyed to New Plymouth.

THE IRISH LAND COMMISSION.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

The business of the Irish Land Commission is so enormous as to compel the Government to appoint additional Sub-Commissions.

AUSTRIA AND ITALY.

VIENNA, Nov. 6.

Baron de Kallay has informed the Lower House of the Austro-Hungarian Parliament that the King of Italy took the initiative in visiting Vienna, and that Austria had nothing to ask or nothing to fear from Italy.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed with a hardening tendency. Surats firm.

Fair Dhollera	4½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	84¼
4½ "	91¼
3 " Consols for account	99⅝
5 " French Rentes	117½
Bar Silver	51¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	100⅝

Arrivals—Royal Welsh and Prince Port.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(NOVEMBER 7.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect up to Berlin. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect up to Berlin. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

The two Anglo-German cables from Borkum and from Nordeney are interrupted.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY, NIGHT, NOVEMBER 6.

At 10 p.m.	76·5 Farht.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 7.

At 6 a.m.	73·7
" 10 a.m.	81·7
" 2 p.m.	85·8
" 4 p.m.	82·0

MESSRS D. MACFADYEN AND Co. write:—Our correspondents, Messrs. Warwick and Co., Hingunghat, have telegraphed as follows:—"Rain for two days."

H. M.'s GUNBOAT RANGER, which left Bombay on Sunday, has gone to Trincomalee, to join the flag of H. E. the Naval Commander-in-Chief.

WE hear it is likely that H. M.'s Corvette Ruby, Captain Foot,—who is at present the senior naval officer in harbour,—will be ordered, after her repairs are effected, to the Persian Gulf for a few months.

AN accident which may throw some light on the mysterious foundering of the s.s. Vingorla some twenty months ago happened to the s.s. Nyanza, belonging to H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibar, a short time since. On the 1st September last the Nyanza put out of Bombay harbour, bound for Zanzibar. She left her moorings at twenty minutes to five, and at a quarter-past six the engines were slowed down to enable the pilot to leave. Just at that time a steward reported to the chief engineer, Mr. Cameron, that the ship appeared to be making water fast forward, and on going to look for himself, Mr. Cameron found some six feet of water in the fore store-room, and the water was also flowing freely through the bulk-head into the lower hold. He reported the state of affairs to the captain, got the pumps to work, and set about finding out where the leak was. The water was coming out of the fore spirit-room; and after breaking open the door Mr. Cameron found one of the side ports open. With some difficulty he managed to get the port closed and fastened down, and then the ship was soon pumped dry: but she returned into harbour and overhauled before she proceeded on her voyage. It appeared that during the afternoon, before the vessel started, someone had gone into the store-room, and finding the place rather close, had opened the port, and forgot to close it again. The Nyanza returned here from Zanzibar a few days ago. We believe that Mr. Seabrook, Engineer Surveyor to the port, Captain Clark, Lloyds Surveyor, and Mr. Jamsetjee Dhunjeebhoy Wadia, Master Builder of the Dockyard, have conveyed to Mr. Cameron, in writing, their sense of the signal service he rendered on the occasion.

THE Hon'ble Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik has given notice that at the meeting of the Corporation to-morrow he will move that the whole subject referred to in para. 1 of the list of business of that meeting be remitted to the Town Council, with a request that they will be good enough to provide a scheme of ways and means for the execution of the works therein referred to, and to inform the Corporation whether such scheme, if approved, will make the necessary provision without any recourse to additional taxation; also that, in the opinion of the Corporation, the question of raising a loan of 60 lakhs of rupees cannot properly be disposed of until all the works referred to in para. 1 of the list of business have been discussed seriatim, and passed by the Corporation. Para. 1 of the list of business to be brought forward at to-morrow's meeting of the Corporation runs as follows:—"Consideration of Town Council's resolution recommending the Corporation to adopt the proposals contained in the Municipal Commissioner's letter No. 3346 of 1881, and to authorise him to ask Government whether they are willing to grant a loan not exceeding 60 lakhs, or to allow such loan to be raised in the open market, sufficient to complete the Tulsi water-supply works, the sewerage works, and the surface drainage works, as specified in statement No. 6 of his letter, and that meanwhile Government be asked to grant a loan of 15 lakhs of rupees towards the execution of these works to be extended during 1882; provided it be understood, as mentioned in the Commissioner's letter as above, that no privy fittings are to be made until the result of the experimental connections already sanctioned has been decided on."

THE accounts relating to the trade and navigation of British India for the month of September, 1881, and for the six months 1st April to 30th September show that the imports for the month amounted to Rs. 4,99,60,679, and for the six months to Rs. 28,17,01,143, as compared to Rs. 5,67,09,337 and Rs. 4,58,44,556 for the corresponding month and Rs. 29,72,60,530 and Rs. 22,91,02,579 for the corresponding six months of 1880 and 1879 respectively. The total exports for September last amounted to Rs. 5,73,25,403, and for the six months ending with the 30th September last Rs. 37,24,19,778, as compared to Rs. 4,65,50,878 and Rs. 4,88,65,751 for the corresponding month, and Rs. 35,33,01,396 and Rs. 31,83,92,070 as compared with the corresponding six months of 1880 and 1879 respectively. The amount of import duty collected was Rs. 32,11,605 and export duty Rs. 3,59,384 during September; and import duty Rs. 2,05,29,783, and export duty Rs. 33,96,942 in the six months.

THE crop and weather report of the N.-W. Provinces and Oudh for the week ending Wednesday, 2nd November, states that no rain fell during the week. Rabi sowings are in progress, except where hindered by deficient moisture. Prices have risen slightly in Farukhabad, Moradabad, and Bareilly; elsewhere they are stationary or falling. Fever is still prevalent, but abating. Cholera is reported in parts of Lucknow and Meerut, and measles in Kumaun. Cattle disease continues in Kumaun, Gorakhpur, Farukhabad, and Jhansi.

MAJOR H. W. SHOUBRIDGE, who has lately been posted to the regiment, officiates as 2nd-in-command of the 35th Native Infantry, in the place of Lieutenant-Colonel A. J. Birch, officiating as commandant.

COLONEL GORDON, better known as Gordon Pasha, who now commands the Royal Engineers in the island of Mauritius, has gone on a visit to the Seychelles. These islands contain a considerable population of liberated Africans, in whose well-being the gallant officer takes much interest.

SAYS the Calcutta *Statesman*:—We beg to inform the public that the London *Statesman* is not published in correspondence with the *Statesman and Friend of India*, and that the Calcutta office of the London *Statesman* is not at the office of this paper.

THE *Statesman* says a rumour was in circulation in Calcutta on Thursday evening, to the effect that Sir Ashley Eden had somewhat suddenly tendered his resignation, but our contemporary need hardly add that it was not traceable to any authentic source, and was received with general scepticism.

THE *Englishman* learns that vigorous efforts are being made by Mr. Gilchrist, Executive Engineer, and Mr. W. E. Hartt, Traffic Superintendent, Holkar and Sindia-Nimuch State Railways, to raise a volunteer corps to be styled the Central India Volunteer Rifles. A great number of Europeans and Eurasians are now employed on the railways and in Government offices at Mhow, Indore, and Nimuch, and if Messrs. Gilchrist and Hartt meet with ordinary support, it is expected that from two hundred and fifty to three hundred good men can be enrolled. It is believed that Sir Lepel Griffin is in favour of the proposal.

REGARDING the feeling of uncertainty which prevailed in Bombay when the loss of the steamer Clan Macduff was announced, the Bombay correspondent of the *Civil and Military Gazette* wrote:—"Fortunately for the peace of mind of many people who must still have been in a painful state of suspense, the *Bombay Gazette* got out a special telegram from its London correspondent—for which I believe the Editor telegraphed home—giving full particulars, with the names of all the passengers who embarked in the ship, of those known to have been saved, and of those believed to have been lost. This message brought relief to many minds; several people in Bombay alone, who had been uncertain on the point, being at last sure that their friends were not on board the unfortunate vessel; and the public generally owe a debt of gratitude to the *Gazette* for the kindly enterprise which supplied the anxiously looked for information, and at no light expense, as those who have had to telegraph home, when they know that between England and India the Press rates are the same as for private messages, will readily understand."

THE *Madras Mail* writes:—"The new P. and O. steamer Rome is defective in one important particular, and never perhaps, so long as Mr. and Mrs. Grant Duff live, will they forget what they endured when steaming down the Red Sea last month without the solace of punkahs in the saloon. The directors were urged to have punkahs rigged up as usual, but they decided that it was unnecessary, for they were loath to spoil the fine effect of the deck saloon. Had they accompanied the vessel on her first voyage to India they would have changed their minds, and readily sacrificed effect to comfort."

WE reproduce in another column a long and interesting letter which has been addressed to the *Pioneer* about the safety of the electric light. The wire spoken of by the correspondent, "Electrician," is certainly a safeguard against the dangers which might arise from the use of copper wire merely covered by a thin web of cotton. A dissection of the samples sent shows that the wire used by the Indian Electric Light Company is made up as follow:—in the middle there are seven strands of electro-plated copper wire, the plating being intended to increase the conductivity; the wires are covered by a thick sheeting of gutta-percha, and then by two separate covers of india-rubber cloth. The chances of danger arising from the electric light are very fairly summed up by the *Saturday Review*, which says: "On the whole, were every house lighted by electricity, and every factory to receive its power in that form, the dangers would be much less than those which exist now from gas and boilers."

WITH the exception of Colonel G. C. Hankin, Commandant 4th B.C., who succeeds, however, to colonels' allowances next December, none of the present commandants of the Bengal Cavalry will, says the *Englishman*, come under the new regulations as regards age. The commandants of the 11th, 12th, 13th, and 15th Regiments will have to vacate on the 1st April, 1883, should they still be holding their present appointments on that date. Lieut.-Colonel Boyle of the 11th B. C. has commanded his regiment since June, 1875, so will be removed under the seven years' tenure rule, as also brevet Colonel Sir Hugh Gough of the 12th B.C., who has held the same position since 1867. Lieut.-Colonel Low of the 13th B. C. was appointed commandant in 1871, but it is expected he will vacate next year on being appointed Director of Transport, as already announced. Brevet Colonel G. A. Prendergast, B. S. C., succeeded to the command of the 15th B.C. in 1867, so will likewise have to relinquish his post on the 1st April, 1883. Major Davidson of the 18th B. C., who obtained the command of his regiment as a captain, will have completed his seven years' tenure on 2nd April, 1883, when under 44 years of age and with eleven years to serve before succeeding to his colonels' allowances, so he too will have to follow his late brother commanders one day later into the delightful haven of doing general duty. Lieutenant-Colonel Oldfield, 6th B. C., will be called upon to vacate in 1883 (September), and Lieutenant Colonel Upperton in October of the same year. Then there will be a pause of two years, when the commands of the 3rd, 7th, and 17th Regiments will become vacant, followed in 1887 by the 1st and 2nd Regiments, and in 1888 by the remainder, viz., the 5th, 10th, and 19th Regiments. The future of the officers who will be appointed to the command of those corps now vacant, viz., the 8th, 9th, and 14th, is plain enough. Whoever obtain them will have to vacate before succeeding to their off-reckonings, as the three senior officers at present holding appointments in the Cavalry only entered the service in 1854, viz., Lieutenant-Colonels Cracroft, Vibart, and Heathcote, and complete 38 years' service—Staff Corps—in May, October, and December, 1892, respectively. Should these officers be appointed to the three vacancies their terms of command will expire in 1888, thus leaving them four years each to serve on colonels' pay before retiring on their £1,100 a year. Lieutenant-Colonel Lockhart, whose name has been mentioned as likely to obtain a command, would be better off, for although he only entered the service in 1858 he succeeds, owing to being in the Bengal Infantry, to his colonels' allowances on the 6th April, 1891, leaving only two-and-a-half years before retiring.

THE *Madras Mail* made a great effort to impress the new Governor, coming out on the day of Mr. Grant Duff's arrival with five-and-a-half columns of leader matter, in which the duties, responsibilities, and delights of the Governorship of the Madras Presidency are dwelt upon at length. Under the head of "The abuse of Capua" the new Governor is given a bit of advice, namely, not to waste too much time at the Nilghiris. "The pernicious example has been set of making the performance of highly remunerated public duty subordinate to the promotion of bodily comfort; and work in all departments has notoriously been delayed and embarassed by a selfishness that is unworthy of Englishmen, and is a menace to the Empire. The whole thing comes under the description of bad form. It is bad form for a man to accept such a position as Governor of Madras, while conscious that he is already so played out that he cannot hope to live in the plains. Such a man accepts the emolument for doing efficient work, while aware that he is physically inefficient. Such a man therefore accepts office under false pretences, and makes a mere personal convenience of a very responsible and influential appointment. We are glad to know that Mr. Grant Duff is in good health. We hope he will continue so. He has not come to a part of the world where Europeans cannot live in comfort; and if he takes reasonable care of himself, he may, like the Duke of Buckingham, never have ache or pain during his reign. His Grace was naturally robust; he was never idle; he never fretted or stuffed; he kept regular hours; he drank no spirits; he took much exercise; he interested himself in a multiplicity of things; and, lastly, but not leastly in his own opinion, he acted up to his belief in—flannel! Never during the five years of his reign was he seen in the open air, day or night, without his favourite mushroom solar topee; and he affected thick tweeds when other folks indulged in the thinnest of drill. He blithely stated, on the eve of his departure, that he had never felt better in the whole course of his life than he had done during his residence in India. This is the more remarkable, as he was on the shady side of fifty when he arrived, and during the five years he was in office he travelled no less than 22,521 miles."

THE London military correspondent of the Lahore paper states that the Indian Staff Corps is likely to receive quite an influx of young 73rd men. The change to Highlanders brings in its wake all sorts of expenses which were not foreseen; and the majority of the youngsters of the 73rd have made up their minds to return to India, if they can, as Staff Corps probationers.

THE Moscow journals publish some striking statistics of the number of fires in their city during the ten years 1870 to 1879. During this period there were 2,492 fires, occasioning losses estimated at 28,652,910 roubles—an average of 2,865,291 roubles per annum. This is equal to five roubles a year, or nearly sixteen shillings sterling, per head of the entire population.

THE writer of *Entre Nous* in *Truth* says:—I read in a fashion journal that "tournures of several flounces of horsehair are light and becoming," and further, that "it is impossible to get the dress and tunic backs to set as they should unless some support is worn." The form, then, is to be made to fit the dress, not the dress the form. Could there be a better illustration of the ignorance and crass stupidity of the so-called guides to fashion? That the women of England are led by such guides is an undisputed fact, proved, if proof were needed, by the large sale attained by some of these "ladies' papers." One of the most important of these gives periodically to the feminine public a coloured fashion plate, supposed to illustrate the modes adopted by well-dressed women. Some of those lately issued have been hideous atrocities. In one figure the hips rose in points several inches above the line of the wasit. In another, the waist was in proportion to the shoulders as 1½ to 6, the correct proportion being 4 to 6. In other words, the truly symmetrical figure has, with shoulders measuring 36 inches, a waist whose circumference is 24, but in the picture referred to, the waist would measure about 9 inches and the bust 36.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Annual General Meeting, Yacht Club, Club-house, 5-30 p.m.

Band, King's Own Lancaster Regt., Colaba band-stand, evening.

Lecture by the Bishop, Cathedral High School, 8-30 p.m.

Gaiety Theatre, Kellar, 9 p.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived yesterday:—Oorun (s), from Cutch.

MUSIC AT COLABA.—The band of the 2nd Battn. King's Own Royal Lancaster Regiment will play the following programme of music at the Colaba band-stand this evening:—

Chorus from	Parisina	Donizetti.
Operatic Selection	I Masnadieri	Verdi.
Valse	Blus Blle	Waldteufel.
Grand Selection	Olivette	Andrau.
Valse	Visionen	Gung'l.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A BAD-WEATHER SIGNAL.—A signal was hoisted on the Castle flagstaff yesterday to warn ships in harbour of indications of bad weather.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Clan Stuart, John David, and Verona left the dock on Saturday; the s.s. Barnsley left it on Sunday; and the s.s. Inchrona and City of Baltimore entered it yesterday.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—The following is a summary of cases prosecuted by the agents of the S. P. C. A. during the week ending the 5th instant:—bullocks, 7 lame, 7 sore necks, 19 emaciated. Total number of cases 33.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—Dillawur Nawaj Singh Bahadoor arrived in Bombay on Sunday last, accompanied by fifteen armed followers, *en route* to Ajmere. He has taken up his temporary residence on the Byculla flats.

SENT TO THE REFORMATORY.—Hurry Sonnoo, aged thirteen years, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of stealing Rs. 4-12 in cash, the property of Yeshwant Nana. He was ordered to be sent to the Sassoon Reformatory.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Accoo, the wife of a coachman in the employ of Dadabhoy Dubash, residing at Chowpatty, was on Sunday last removed to the J. J. Hospital suffering from the effects of a poisonous dose of opium which she had taken.

STREET ACCIDENT.—Bujai, woman, was accidentally knocked down at Girgaum on Sunday last by a carriage belonging to Dr. Hormusjee Dosabhoy, and she was somewhat severely injured about her head and left arm. She was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital for treatment.

THEFT AT A HINDOO TEMPLE.—A Hindoo woman named Dyamore, while performing a religious ceremony at the Hindoo temple at Love-lane on Sunday last, had occasion to take off her silver anklet, valued at Rs. 50, and place it on one side. The article was stolen by some person in the crowd.

THEFT AT KALBADAVIE.—Succaram Bhasker, residing on the first floor of a house on the Kalbadavie-road, reported to the police on Sunday last the theft of gold and silver ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 250, alleged to have been stolen from an open cupboard in his room.

A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.—Rama Krishna was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of being found loitering by night at Khoja-street, and failing to render a satisfactory account of himself, he being a reputed thief. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Keebah Jivbah, a servant to Cowasjee Jamsetjee, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of stealing a purse containing currency notes to the value of Rs. 100, belonging to his master. He was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

BOATS SWAMPED.—Two of the three cargo-boats (prows) swamped on Saturday night last were laden with coals, valued at Rs. 630 and Rs. 360, respectively, and were anchored off the Prince's Dock; the other prow, laden with rice, valued at Rs. 2,000, was under sail from Bhewndy to Bombay. Since Sunday another report has been received by the Superintendent of the Water Police of a prow getting swamped off the Prince's Dock. It was laden with plantains from Bassein to Bombay.

WHIPPING A BUTLER.—A European gentleman of the Survey Department was charged by his butler, Fuckera Janoo, with voluntarily causing hurt. The complainant said that he was blind-folded, and then he was struck for nothing. The accused said that the complainant brought some bread in a filthy towel, so he tied the towel round the man's head, when he asked to be beaten instead, whereupon the accused struck him twice with a whip. He was adjudged guilty and fined rupees five.—*Deccan Herald.*

A MURDER IN BOMBAY IN 1863.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday the prisoner Mahadoo Hunmunta was again brought before Mr. Ryan, charged with the murder of a woman named Jeejee in Mandvie in September, 1863. Mr. Hearn, the Public Prosecutor, examined the mother of the deceased, who is an old and blind woman, and could not identify the prisoner as the murderer of her daughter Jeejee. Mr. Hearn having stated that the evidence taken by Mr. Connon, the then coroner, was not forthcoming, the magistrate said he would look up the records in the Secretariat, and adjourned the case till Thursday next, the 10th instant.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay issued on the 5th November, as compared with the statement of the 29th October:—

LIABILITIES.	Oct. 29. Rs.	Nov. 5. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	22,25,000	22,25,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	42,25,547	44,40,521
Do. do. at Branches	12,38,552	12,27,177
Other Deposits	2,00,48,410	1,89,07,408
Post Bills	12,059	[illegible]
Cash Credits, undrawn	3,00,377	3,64,294
	3,80,49,945	3,71,75,756
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	49,30,792	53,60,400
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	10,81,786	11,28,273
Loans, on Security of do.	1,05,65,300	1,08,80,629
Current Accounts, overdrawn	2,869	3,664
Bills Discounted	83,14,451	78,50,785
Stamps	2,978	2,974
Dead Stock ....Rs. 5,49,180 Amt. applied in reduction..2,25,000	3,24,180	3,24,180
Cash Balances with Correspondents	4,76,775	1,84,297
Cash and Currency Notes	1,23,50,814	1,14,40,554
	3,80,49,945	3,71,75,756

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

THE HEALTH OFFICER ON THE MORTALITY OF BOMBAY.

ON the 15th August last Dr. Blaney, the Chairman of the Corporation, made certain statements as to the alleged abnormal rate of mortality of the city in 1880. With reference to this matter, the Health Officer has presented a report, which will be considered at the meeting of the Corporation to-morrow. We make the following extracts from this report:—

My first reply is embodied in this table to Dr. Blaney's statement (the gist of which was that the mortality "had gradually become higher and higher"), which statement more fully was as follows, quoting from his speech before the Corporation: "but the figures went to show that instead of the mortality being lowered it had gradually become higher and higher. The mortality had not only been increasing among the poor and ill-fed population of the town, but also among the upper ten of the city. *The use of quinine by medical practitioners* was in itself an evidence that diseases of all types and forms were on the increase, and the Corporation would surely be surprised if he informed them that in his practice as a medical man he had used during the past twelve months as much quinine as he had used during the last twenty years."

Contrast these statements with the facts below:—

Years.	Total No. of Deaths in the City.	Death-rate. Brahmin.	Parsee.	European.	Mussalman.	Remarks.
1877	33,511	29·93	23·04	30·33	45·26	These calculations are made on the population of 1872.
1878	26,999	31·83	24·99	31·98	49·12	
1879	22,527	27·99	20·45	24·81	41·57	
1880	21,146	27·60	20·14	26·88	37·44	

The Annual Report of 1880 affords ample information and scope for the discussion of the sanitary measures of paramount and immediate importance, and the consideration of the precautions against emergencies such as have arisen to be adopted in the future. A question of the greatest importance is referred to at page 337 of the Annual Report for 1880. It is there shown that one class of operatives in this city live on a diet which may be regarded as starvation diet; and this class is not the poorest of the respectable poor; and further bearing in mind the appalling mortality of recent years amongst prisoners, living under excellent sanitary conditions in so far as cleanliness and organization in Indian jails (conditions of orderly cleanliness impossible in a large city) but reduced to a low diet, yet a diet richer than that enjoyed by free weavers in this city, the capacity on the part of the poorer class to procure a sufficient life-staying supply of food is a question of the gravest importance. Dr. Blaney in his speech does not estimate the conditions beyond the extremity of starvation inseparable from famine; but famine conditions and their sequences have a wider range of destructiveness than that observed in cases of actual starving. Dr. Blaney in his opening statement, which is inferentially suggestive, takes the total deaths in a certain number of years as constituting one period and contrasts them with the total deaths in a certain number of years in another period, regardless of explanatory circumstances of a totally different character. I shall hereafter have to carry his statistical line of argument to its logical conclusion, whereby the fallaciousness of this form of reasoning will be made apparent. It is true Dr. Blaney in a subsequent portion of his address deducts 1877 and 1878 from his calculations, but he omits to deduct 1879, a year in which the Corporation, it will be remembered, gave Rs. 10,000 for the deportation of famine-stricken immigrants collected on the Esplanade; this omission occurred doubtless through an oversight.

Dr. Blaney in appraising the effects of the famine (which in 1876 acquired a definite severity) on the public health simply deducts two years of famine prevalence, 1877 and 1878; he takes no count of the sequelæ and the remote effects of famine—of the disease phenomena following; the famine began in 1877 and ended in 1878—and this is his estimate of the potentiality and duration as disease factors of famine and destitution. But the statistical treatment he has adopted is, I submit, delusive, as will be seen on examination by the light of the recorded historical effects of food scarcity, of insufficient food, or of defectiveness in diet; it is far from a just or correct estimate of the effects of famine and want on public health. I need not refer to European experience: recent experience in India is unmistakable evidence of the relation of excessive mortality and sickness to an insufficient or defective food supply. The explanation offered in the Administration Report of 1879-80 of the excessive jail mortality in this Presidency illustrates the danger to this city of the annual immigration of labourers, and the difficulties in which present sanitary administration is placed. The explanation is of great importance apart from this discussion, and is moreover a categorical reply to one portion of Dr. Blaney's address. It is a further demonstration, if further demonstation were necessary, that local sanitary defects of habitation are not the sole causes of disease, and that no morbific influence is more fatal to the life or health of individuals or masses of population than privation of food. Dr. Blaney alludes cursorily and in a spirit of satisfaction to the food-supply; for he speaks of a "plentiful and cheap supply of food," which I must take as referring perhaps to 1880 if it refers to anything. My reply, taken from official sources, shows that the prices of the staple articles of food were higher in 1880 than in the three years preceding the famine. He also speaks of a "demand for labour on railways and other departments," but I do not know of any period when there has not been some demand for labour, and had such a period been witnessed it would have constituted an extraordinary phenomenon in a growing city; for employment of labour must co-exist with the life of the city.

The mortality of 1877 arose from the flowing into the city of a great mass of famished and starving immigrants of low vitality, and the rapid and immense increase of population; pestilence and disease have always attended and followed famine; inevitably a high rate of mortality follows the accession to the ordinary population of any city of a large working population in stages of distitution more or less severe and intense. In estimating the effects of famine on the public health not only the total deaths due to immediate want and inanition have to be reckoned, but the remote consequences, in the shape of weakened vitality, impaired health, and puny, weakly, starveling offspring have to be appraised; furthermore the effects of destitution as a disease-leaven on the health of other susceptible elements in the population. We have had, in the enormous mortality that occurred amongst the famine-stricken immigrants collected in the Camp on the Esplanade in 1879, a demonstration in this city of the appalling sickness and mortality that falls on and destroys poorly fed populations. The mere total death-rate of a place is not an absolute criterion of its salubrity, unless corrected by means of factors taken from the birth-rate and the habits and social usages of the people, their food, their amusements and vices, and other surrounding circumstances. The value of a death-rate is only to be arrived at after examining a number of contingent circumstances or factors: whether, for instance, the death-rate is generally scattered over the population or confined to one portion of the population, and whether it is spread over the locality or confined to one or more parts of such locality; the birth-rate has to be carefully examined, whether high or low, and whether fluctuating or stationary; and, further, whether the immigration and emigration are coequal. This is indeed the basis of all statistical inquiry and I shall be pardoned for referring to matters which are indeed more or less questions of common sense than anything else, but which are necessary to the correct understanding of all mortuary statistics. An illustration, not so strong as others that might be given, of the fallacy of accepting the total death-rate *per se* as a direct index of healthfulness and sanitary condition is afforded by the relative total mortality of Calcutta and Bombay. I take Calcutta for comparison as Dr. Blaney himself spoke so encouragingly of that city. The death-rate in Calcutta in 1880 was 27·1 per 1,000, in Bombay the mortality was 27·34 per 1,000; there was therefore only a fractional difference in the total death-rate of the two cities; but on examining the mortuary statistics more closely we observe facts indicating that the mortality in Calcutta was much greater than represented by the total death-rate alone; for instance, the birth-rate in Calcutta was only 17·5 per 1,000, while in Bombay the birth-rate calculated on the population of 1881 was 22·30 per 1,000. The healthfulness of Bombay was therefore practically, in proportion (subject to a correction) to the difference of birth-rates, greater than that of Calcutta. This view is further borne out by the cholera mortality, for while 800 deaths from cholera were registered in Calcutta in 1880, only 30 deaths from cholera occurred in Bombay during the same year. The importance of infant deaths from a statistical point of view in relation to and as affecting the total death-rate will be understood on recalling to mind that 29·17 per cent. of the total deaths in 1880 were deaths of infants under one year old. It is manifestly true that a number of selected adult lives will lower the total death-rate of any city; it is also equally true that a number of weakly, bad lives will raise the total death-rate, and that the total mortality of cities is in direct proportion to the preponderance of one or other element. A careful examination of the mortuary statistics shows that the mortality, which arose in this city with the appearance of famine in the latter part of 1876, has only fallen on certain classes of the population, and further confirms the view suggested by a comparison of the mortality in the presidency and city, that the sickness in this city of recent years was due to some wide-spread condition or conditions affecting the population, and but a part of a greater and more widely spread mortality throughout the country. I would examine the deaths according to place of birth. It must be remembered that, although the total population in 1872 was considerably less than in 1864, the number of the population born in Bombay enumerated in 1872 was considerably more than in 1864.

	1864	1872
Born in Bombay	174,039	200,613
Percentage to total population	21·3	31·13

I may explain that amongst those born in Bombay are included necessarily the children born in this city of parents who have newly arrived, whatever the period of residence may be, or may be only sojourning here for a short period, and hence the effect of immigration in enhencing the mortality amongst those born in Bombay. The average yearly number of deaths from 1866 to 1873 of those born in Bombay was 8,575, and from 1874 to 1880 the average was 10,511; the percentage to population at each period we find to have been as follows:—from 1866 to 1873 it was equal to 4·92, and from 1874 to 1880 it was only 5·23—a relative increase on population, therefore, between the two periods from 1866 to 1873 and from 1874 to 1880 of only ·31 per cent. The increase in population of those born in Bombay in 1872 over 1864 was over 15 per cent.; and assuming anything like a similar increase of population in the number of those born in Bombay in 1880 since 1872, the increase in the mortality of those born in Bombay in the seven years from 1874 to 1880 is much less than would have been expected, or, furthermore, would have been calculated for. On examining the mortality statistics further we find, however, a great increase (culminating in 1877) in the mortality amongst those inhabitants born outside of Bombay in the period from 1874 to 1880. The average yearly number of deaths amongst strangers from 1866 to 1873 was 7,658, and in the period from 1874 to 1880 the average was 12,012. The mortality amongst strangers reached its maximum point in 1877; in that year 20,575 deaths occurred. Since that period there has been a progressive decrease in the but the number of deaths of strangers have not yet fallen to the average yearly mortality before the famine; the mortality of those born in Bombay reached the normal standard, but the stranger mortality has not yet descended to the standard before the period of famine. The signification of the incidence of mortality according to place of birth is still more distinctly expressed in the incidence of mortality according to race or caste. The Hindoo and Mussalman populations and Hindoo outcastes were chiefly augmented and affected by the immigration from the famine-stricken area, and the high prices of food. It is true that the poorer classes of Parsees and Christians were also affected by the high prices of food and underwent some privation, but the Christian and Parsee populations were not to any appreciable extent inflated by influx of destitute. The mortality is an exact expression of what occurred, of the material condition of the different races or classes. The general Hindoo mortality in 1877 rose to 55·78; the nominal death-rate of the poorer classes of Hindoos was excessive; but some portions of the Hindoo population remained healthy: the death-rate of Brahmins was only 29·9 per 1,000, and Bathias 28·3. On inquiring into the mortality amongst the outcaste population we find an enormous mortality amongst Hindoo outcastes; in 1877 it was equal to a death-rate of 93·98 per 1,000, in 1878 the mortality declined to 71·36, in 1879 to 53·88, and in 1880 the death-rate fell to 49·57. These calculations must, however, be received with reservation, as no allowance is made for the extraordinary swelling of the outcaste population by immigration and the ordinary increase of population.

I now proceed to consider to mortality of the Parsee community. The Parsee population being fixed and resident, subject to little fluctuation except by the ordinary law of increase, is the best test by which to judge of our sanitary condition. *The mortality of Parsees was absolutely less in 1879 and in 1880 than the average mortality amongst Parsees throughout the period mentioned by Dr. Blaney, namely, from 1866 to 1873.* The average yearly number of deaths of Parsees from 1866 to 1873 was 952, the number of deaths of Parsees registered in 1879 was 902, the number of deaths registered in 1880 only 888. Before contrasting Dr. Blaney's assertions with these facts I would examine the Parsee and European mortality still further. The average Parsee yearly mortality from 1866 to 1873 amounted to 952 deaths, the average yearly mortality from 1874 to 1880 was but 1,000; the Parsee mortality has therefore not advanced with the ordinary increase of population. *The mortality in the Parsee community is manifestly proportionately less now than in the eight years from 1866 to 1873.* The average European mortality from 1874 to 1880 is less than from 1866 to 1873; from 1874 to 1880 the average yearly number of European deaths was 203, and from 1866 to 1873 they were 232.

Years.	Total Number of Deaths in the City.	Death Rate. Brahmin.	Parsee.	European.
1877	33,511	29·93	23·04	30·33
1878	26,999	31·83	24·99	31·98
1879	22,527	27·99	20·45	24·81
1880	21,146	27·60	20·14	26·88

Contrast Dr. Blaney's statements with the above figures. In his speech before the Corporation he said: "but the figures went to show that instead of the mortality *being lowered it had gradually become higher and higher.* The mortality had not only been increasing among the poor and ill-fed population of the town, but also among the upper ten of the city. The use of quinine by medical practitioners was in itself an evidence that diseases of all types and forms were on the increase, and the Corporation would surely be surprised if he informed them that in his practice as a medical man he had used during the past twelve months as much quinine as he had used during the last twenty years." To me Dr. Blaney's assertions and deduction are inexplicable—inexplicable by any reasoning founded on published statistics; and I consider I may justly protest against the strain in which Dr. Blaney has referred to the mortality, not only in this speech, but in other speeches. Dr. Blaney has spoken as if the mortality had become higher and higher since the famine, instead of, as has occurred, its descending gradually lower and lower, that "the mortality from fevers is 932 less, from small-pox 272 less, and cholera 294 less than in the last year." Although not affected to the same extent as the Hindoo by the famine, the Mussulman population were greatly augmented by the immigration of the famine-stricken; the Mussulman mortality advanced in 1877 to 6,231 from 4,812 in 1876, and reached its maximum in 1878; from 1878 to 1880 it has progressively declined. Dr. Blaney said: "Dr. Weir's rate of mortality for the year 1880 was 28 per thousand, and the rate for the first half of 1881 was 28·4 per thousand, the rate of mortality for the last four weeks being 31·3 per thousand." But Dr. Blaney has not taken the last four weeks, namely, those ending August 9th; he has gone a week further back (when the mortality was higher), to the week ending August 2nd. The mortality in the four weeks ending August 2nd (calculated on the enumerators' rough returns) was 31·3 per 1,000, but in the four weeks ending August 9th the mortality calculated on the same basis was 30·47. The true mortality, however, in the weeks ending August 2nd was 30·6 per 1,000, and in the weeks ending the 9th of August 27·64 per 1,000. The rate of mortality for 1880, as I have before pointed out, caculated on the population of 1881, was 27·34. The rate of mortality for the first half of 1881 Dr. Blaney states was 28·4; but then Dr. Blaney ought in all fairness, if he wished simply to elucidate the import of the statistics, and to attain to a knowledge of our sanitary position, to have stated that the rate of mortality for the first half of 1880 calculated on the population of 1881 was 29·8 per 1,000. The true rate of mortality for the first half of 1881 calculated on the population of 1881 is, however, 27·73 and not 28·4 per 1,000. It is to be regretted that up to 1872 the birth registration in Bombay was so imperfect; only since 1877 has the birth registration been approximately correct. The birth-rate in certain sections of the community now appears to be correct: for instance, in 1880 the Parsee birth-rate was 32 per 1,000. It is fair to assume that with a more correct registration of births there has been a proportionately more correct registration of deaths. In the year 1879 the rate of mortality was—in London 23·5, Plymouth 25·0, Birmingham 25·0, New York 25·8, Paris 26·3, Rotterdam 26·3, Manchester 27·0, Berlin 27·2, Vienna 28·5, Liverpool 29·0, Brussels 29·7, Rome 30·2, Calcutta 30·5, Naples 31·2, Madras 34·4, Munich 34·9, Dublin 35·1, Trieste 35·5, Alexandria 38·6, and in St. Petersburg 40·0.

On more occasions than one this year, and in the past year, I have heard Dr. Blaney make startling statements regarding a contagious disease which in his estimation was carrying off the population. In the past year the contagious disease referred to was relapsing fever, which happily disappeared from hospital observation on the 29th April. The disease Dr. Blaney now refers to is either a new one, or the old one has changed its character and necessitates a heroic administration of quinine. He does not now refer to the contagious essence. Although from Dr. Blaney's reference to the "upper ten of the city," who are, I suppose, the opulent classes, and not any particular class (at least I assume so, and that Dr. Blaney by the expression refers to them), I suspect Dr. Blaney still clings to a belief in some contagium affecting and spreading amongst the population.

As regards Dr. Blaney's scheme; the programme of duties which he has sketched for the Health Officer is gigantic—a gigantic burden to place on one man's shoulders. Dr. Blaney would make the Health Officer Pathologist to the Goculdass Tejpal Hospital; the Health Officer is also to be appointed First Consulting Physician in the city, and he is further to engage in private practice. What does this scheme amount to when seriously examined? It amounts simply to this, that the Health Officer should devote his time to the study and observation of diseases after they have arisen, to the exclusion of the study and observation of the causes amidst which diseases arise; in fact, the time of the Health Officer would be devoted not to the prevention of disease phenomena directly, but to the observation of disease phenomena. Dr. Blaney's conception of the duties of a Health Officer is of this nature, that the Health Officer should devote his time to the observation of diseases after they have appeared and stricken human beings, to the noting of their types and features and symptoms; but the usual conception of the duties of a Health Officer is, I belive, this: that the Health Officer should observe and study the conditions amidst which diseases arise, and the causes which originate or predispose to disease. The object of sanitation is primarily prevention, the eradication of the causes and conditions from which, or amidst which, diseases spring into existence. To put a practical case cholera has been prevalent in Bombay; I have been constantly engaged in examining houses in which cases of cholera occurred. Now would the Health Officer have been more usefully engaged in observing and inquiring into the conditions under which the disease appeared, and giving directions and pointing out improvements to be carried out for the prevention of the disease, or in treating cases of cholera and observing the disease in hospital and at the bed side? Which is the more useful occupation for the Health Officer: examining and inquiring on the spot into conditions which originate cholera, or amidst which cholera originates, or treating in an hospital a number of people suffering from the disease? I do not well know why at this moment Dr. Blaney should have selected pathological research as one of the special duties for the Health Officer, for there are other objects of scientific research of more immediate importance: the relation of the food supply to disease, the relation of meteorological phenomena to disease, are questions of more immediate importance at this moment to the public health than purely pathological inquiry. From Dr. Blaney's reference to private practice which the Health Officer is to engage in, Dr. Blaney evidently does not contemplate serious scientific research. With a large private practice and a large consulting practice there would not be much room for serious scientific research. To carry out Dr. Blaney's programme there would have to be a number of Health Officers. I had almost forgotten chemical research into disease causes, for this branch of observation is as important as pathological observation, and more important than private practice. But it is needless to say the most important of all the duties of the Health Officer necessarily would be the observation of the conditions amidst which diseases arise, the conditions most favourable to their growth. To take an extreme case, suppose plague appeared in Bombay, where would be the place of the Health Officer—at the bedside of patients suffering from plague, or in the city organising and directing prevention? Dr. Blaney's suggestion that the introduction of the Health Officer to private practice would lead to the discovery of something not yet discovered is scarcely a compliment to the medical men of this city. Recent and remote experience in Bombay demonstrates the necessity of a practical sanitary training to the understanding and advising on sanitary matters. Considering the crisis through which this city has passed it is a matter for serious congratulation, not that the mortality has so far receded, but that the mortality is not more: for, as observed by the Sanitary Commission, the question is this: "whether what is called famine is not one result of great general causes acting not only on vegetable life, but on animal life." In conclusion, while expressing the deep sense of obligation I feel for having had this opportunity of replying to Dr. Blaney, I submit that the method of treating statistics I have followed is the only method which will guard the city against unsystematic and spasmodic adventures in sanitation.

BENGAL.

NEW RAILWAY.—The construction of the further extension of the State Railway from Mugra Haut to Diamond Harbour, has been sanctioned by the Government of Bengal, and the work is to be put in hand at once. Messrs. Mitchell and Co., of Dhurrumtollah Street, have been given the contract for the earth-work.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE CALCUTTA AMATEUR REGATTA.—We have received the programme of our annual Calcutta amateur regatta, to come off, as usual, on or about the 1st of January next. The conditions of the races, which comprise the Hughli Challenge Cup, for fours, races for sculls, pair oars, open four-oared boats, double sculls, and scratch eights, are very liberal, as they give an opportunity to enter to all amateurs and to officers of the Army and Navy or any amateur rowing club. We hope some of the rowing men from Madras, Poona and Bombay will be able to pay us a visit.—*Englishman.*

THE CALCUTTA TRAMWAYS.—Mr. Kittredge, the Manager of the Bombay Tramway Company, visited Calcutta a few days ago, and while there inspected the Calcutta Tramway lines, and enquired into their working. He is said to have expressed satisfaction with all that he saw, and suggested some slight improvements. The Tramways Committee connected with the Calcutta Municipal Corporation object, from all accounts, to steam engines being employed on the tram line in Chowringhee; but the objection came in too late since the engines have been ordered, and are expected to be here in a very few days. They are coming out on board the s.s. Discoverer in charge of Captain Hughes, consigned to Messrs. Peel Jacob & Co. So soon as the engines arrive and are fitted up, a trial trip will be made. Mr. Souttar, of the Tramway Company, the Chairman and Engineer of the Corporation, the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner of Police, accompanied by a few friends, made a trial trip on the Chowringhee line last Wednesday morning. The result has been pretty satisfactory. A second trip of the like nature as far as Russapugla will be made this morning.—*Statesman.*

CELEBRATION OF THE BAKR EED IN CALCUTTA.—Yesterday (Thursday) being the festival of the Bakr Eed, the Sunni sect of the Mahomedans congregated together on the maidan at 9 o'clock in the morning to offer up prayers under the conduct of the great Moulvi—better known as the "Pir Sahib." There perhaps has never been, certainly not within the last ten years, the last occasion being when the Moulvi's father held a similar service near the Ochterlony monument, such a concourse of natives seen within a limited space. The devotees had arranged themselves in about 60 lines in close order, each averaging 350 men (the whole body numbering over 20,000), and covered a tract of the maidan about 5 acres square near the Golf Club ground. The Moulvi, who was dressed in black silk with a choga of the same material of purple over the former, led the service, with the latter garment over his head during prayer. Every one is acquainted with the form of Mussulman worship—the bowing of the head, bending of the body, and the final attitude of prostration; and when these actions were gone through, the effect was most impressive, line after line as each bent, giving the whole the appearance of a huge receding wave, while, when in the lowliest of postures, nothing was visible but a huge expanse of white, bearing a resemblance to a field of snow. The crowd was most orderly throughout; but when prayer was over a rush was made for the Moulvi, and hundreds of pairs of hands were laid on his clothes, feet, legs, &c., with a view to attaining some of that virtue which it is believed is in this saint's peculiar province to dispense. Hundreds also were there with earthen pots of water to be blown upon with a view to its being imbued with healing and curing properties; but these people were disappointed, as the Moulvi, after having been hemmed in by a dense crowd for an inconvenient period, eventually, and with difficulty, managed to escape from his, so to speak, worshippers, in a gharry.—*Englishman.*

MADRAS.

A TELLICHERRY DIVORCE CASE.—A case which occupied four or five days in the hearing, formed the subject of a trial at the Tellicherry October Sessions. The first prisoner was charged with going through a mock marriage ceremony with a girl who had not attained the age of puberty; he was also further charged with adultery, and with enticing away a married woman with a criminal intention. The two other prisoners were charged with abetting the mock marriage, and with adultery and enticing away; and all the prisoners were charged with abetment of marrying again in a case in which such marriage was illegal. All the parties belonged to the Mahomedan faith, and the complainant was the first husband of the *teterrima causa belli*, a girl who, strange to say, was known by the name of the heroine of the Earl of Beaconsfield's novel Endymion, viz., Zenobia. The case was governed by Mahomedan law, and it hinged upon the question whether Zenobia had been legally divorced by her husband or by her own act. It appears that among Mahomedans a woman can divorce herself for valid reasons, such as the husband's refusal to maintain the wife, or himself being a notorious profligate. This, it was asserted on the part of the defence, had been duly done by Zenobia, and she had been married again to the first prisoner, the second prisoner, her brother, aiding and abetting such marriage. The third prisoner was the Kazi by whom Zenobia had been married the second time. The books of reference consulted on the occasion were voluminous, and the Judge's summing up of the case would occupy many columns of a newspaper. The first point for determination was whether the divorce pronounced by the woman was valid and legal, and on this point the Judge came to a decision adverse to the defendants, and therefore found that the second husband had reason for believing that Zenobia was the wife of the complainant when he went through the marriage ceremony with her. The Jude also found it as a fact that the first prisoner and Zenobia had been living together as man and wife when in reality there had been, and could not have been, any legal marriage performed between them, she being the lawful wife of another man then living. The count as to enticing away was thrown out, but with this exception the prisoners were found guilty substantially as charged in the indictment. The learned Judge (Mr. T. W. Reid) gave judgment as follows:—that the first and second prisoners should undergo a week's simple imprisonment, and be mulcted in a fine of Rs. 750 each with a year's simple imprisonment in default. The third prisoner, the Kazi, he adjudged to undergo one day's simple imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs. 200, and to suffer two months' simple imprisonment in default of payment of the fine. The parties belonged to one of the most respectable Mopla families in the district, and the case has consequently created a great stir at Tellicherry.—*Mail.*

MR. GRANT-DUFF'S RECEPTION AT MADRAS.

THE very precise orders that had been issued by the Government and the railway authorities, for the reception to-day of Mr. Grant-Duff, the new Governor of Madras, were obeyed in every particular; but it is open to question whether the arrangements to protect His Excellency from the inconvenience of being slightly crowded were not too stringent. Tickets for admission to the platform at the railway station were issued to fifty persons, and the members of the Governor's Staff were passed; but those officers, gentlemen, and ladies, who were not favoured with the Agent's authority, were compelled to await the Governor's arrival in the corridor outside the ornamental rails and under the verandah. The platform, up to which the special train was brought, would easily accommodate five hundred people, so there was room and to spare for the not considerable number of people who assembled under the verandah. It was a novelty, which can hardly be approved, to debar officers wearing Her Majesty's uniform, and some of the most charming members of local society, from entering an enclosure of great magnitude for the purpose of according by their presence a courteous welcome to the new ruler of the presidency. It was alleged that when Mr. Adam arrived he was almost hustled; the fact really being that there was a small crowd of local notables who trod just a wee bit on each others' heels in their movement forward to see what His Excellency was like. The authorities have now gone to the other extreme, and in their exaggerated anxiety to protect the sacred person of the Governor from contact with the graceful folds of a fair lady's dress, or the withering touch of a scarlet tunic, they put a slight on a good many people who are not usually—as the regulations would seem to imply—addicted to rushing and pushing in the unpleasant manner that is characteristic of 'Arry of the City of London.' In order that there might be no evasion of the regulations two British sentries were placed at the west end of the red cloth, and two more at the gates leading to the platform. These soldiers had strict injunctions to closely scrutinise all tickets presented, and refuse admission to, if not also to bayonet on the spot, all who did not hold them; and four more sentries paraded along the red cloth to come to the rescue of their comrades in the event of their being worsted in their gallant endeavour to resist the encroachment of Generals, Surgeon Generals, Inspector Generals, Colonels, Bishops, Vicar Apostolics, Archedeacons, Astronomers, and the fair sex. We should add that about 150 chairs were placed in the corridor for the accommodation of ladies and others, and on the train being signalled as having left Perambore, the sentries were directed to "see that all the general visitors accommodated in the corridor retire behind the rope, which will be placed so as to leave the passage to the carriage quite clear." We are rejoiced to have to say that the sentries did their duty bravely; and that the officers of distinction and ladies of fashion did what they were told to do by the military Cerberuses. The discovery, beneath one of the chairs, of the following ode would, however, seem to show that the author—a "doing duty" officer it is said—was unhappy:—

I shall always remember
A warm fifth of November
The Government's stern orders and plot,
When I failed to make entry
Because of a white sentry
To a place where my rank was forgot.

The platform—the departure one was used for the arrival!—was covered with scarlet cloth. A guard of honour from the Volunteer Guards, with the regimental colour and band, under the command of a Captain, and with Colonel Ross Church, the Commandant, in attendance, was drawn up on the southern side of the platform. The special train arrived punctually at 8 a.m., and was stopped rather higher up the platform than had been calculated upon by the body of select officials who were waiting for it. A strategic movement to meet it having been successfully accomplished, a pause ensued, and then Mr. Grant-Duff alighted, and was received by the Hon'ble R. Davidson, C.S.I., the Chief Secretary who, in the nearest approach to "war paint" that was ever designed, gave a martial air to the proceedings. Mrs. Duff now descended from the train, and was followed by her children, and their attendants. Captain Awdry, R. E., the Private Secretary to His Excellency, Major Kenney Herbert, Military Secretary to the Provisional Governor, Dr. Mackenzie, H. E.'s Surgeon, Mrs. Mackenzie, Captain Cavendish, A.D.C., and others alighted from the other carriage in the train. Mr. Davidson introduced a few of the nearest gentlemen and ladies to His Excellency, and Sir Charles Turner, C. J., offered his arm to Mrs. Grant-Duff, and escorted her, the Governor following, down the platform to the place where the ticketless officers and others were gathered together, and thence to the carriage, which was drawn up on the other side of the station. The carriage was drawn by four horses, with postillions in scarlet jackets, black and gold caps, white breeches and black boots. The Governor and Mrs. Grant Duff having entered the carriage, were followed by Mr. Davidson, and Captain Awdry, and the station was left by the door of the north corner. The Governor's Body Guard was drawn up in review order in the compound before the building, and as soon as the carriage was perceived emerging from the arch a bugle sounded, the troopers drew their swords, and when the carriage came up they formed a guard before and behind it, and the procession, so well known to people in Madras, was complete. On passing the Hospital a successful effort was made by some military patients in the verandah to satisfy His Excellency that they were not suffering from pulmonary affection, and the native crowd, which was rather dense in this part, mildly echoed the hurrah of the warriors on the sick list. The procession moved on to the Fort, and the Government Office was soon reached. Here a guard of honour from the Wing, 2nd Battalion, the Royal Fusiliers, consisting of 100 rank and file, with the band of the 39th Regiment N. I., were paraded in review order, under command of a Captain and received the Governor with due honours. His Excellency then proceeded to the Council Chamber, and the Chief Secretary then read the Warrant of Appointment.—*Mail.*

A MADRASSEE'S IMPRESSIONS OF BOMBAY.

THE *Madras Mail* publishes the following extracts from a private letter from a young Madrassee in Bombay, for the behoof of Mr. Grant-Duff, "with a hope that after he has read it will at once make a resolution to leave nothing wanting on his part, to gain for himself the proud distinction of being the 'redeemer of Madras's ugliness,' by assisting to relieve the city of the discredit of being one of the most dilapidated-looking places in the country." The "Young Madrasee" says:—"Bombay has impressed me with a sense of its magnificence and prosperity, by its stately public buildings, its crowded thoroughfares, and all the external signs of a great centre of commerce and Government. I can hardly believe that I am still in India: the surroundings are so entirely different to what I have become accustomed to at Madras. Once more I have the pleasure of seeing houses and public buildings of noble if not regal dimensions. The University and Senate House just opposite the hotel are probably some of the best buildings here, and I survey them with pleasure. Bombay is certainly a fine town, and I do not think I would mind according her the proud title of '*primus in Indis.*' I have yet to see Calcutta, but I do not think it can easily excel Bombay. The Harbour is extremely fine, and is crowded with shipping. By force of contrast I am obliged to remember the Madras Harbour, and its occasional appearance without one ship in or outside it. Over 70 steamers are expected to arrive here in the next month, to return home with wheat, cotton, seeds, and other produce; but even with this large accession to the number of vessels in the harbour there would be ample space for hundreds more. I was not struck with the Apollo Bunder; our band-stand is as good if not better; but then we do not have the busy scene if a crowded harbour, and the picturesque prows and steam launches, cutting about over the waters, apparently without any other object than the mere fun of the thing. The scene on a moonlight night is magnificent. I saw it under that aspect the first night I was here, and I was greatly charmed by it."

N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

SUICIDE.—We hear that Davi Chund, one of the local merchants concerned in the supposed Commissariat frauds, has committed suicide at Ferozepore. His remains were burnt, as usual with Hindoos, on the 1st. Anxiety of mind, under long continued executive pressure, had unhinged his nerves, and led to an act which is luckily very uncommon among natives of his character and standing.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

THE EDUCATION OF EURASIANS AND EUROPEANS.

(Concluded from yesterday's *Bombay Gazette.*)

Poor and Neglected Children.

11. The 79 children who are kept from school by the neglect or poverty of their parents are reported to be located as follows:—

	Neglect.	Poverty.	Total.
Bombay	25	7	32
Poona	4	5	9
Sind	2	3	5
Rest of Presidency and Native State	19	14	33
Total	50	29	79

12. In regard to the poor and neglected children in Bombay, who are said only to number 32, it was recommended (Clause 1, paragragh 18 of his Report) by Mr. Jacob that a free ragged school should be established with the aid of the Bombay City Mission in the Umarkhadi quarter of Bombay, Government undertaking to guarantee two-thirds of the cost. But the Director of Public Instruction, after consulting the City Mission, advised (Letter No. 1583 of 25th June last) that a day-school was not sufficient, and that a Home or boarding-school should be added. On Government requiring further information in regard to the numbers to be provided for, enquiries were made by the late Dr. D. Macpherson, whose useful life was terminated by disease probably contracted on this benevolent errand. As the result of these enquiries, the Bombay City Mission have now resolved that "there is no present need for any separate organization to overtake the wants of neglected European and Eurasian children, and that the present organizations may easily be got to do all that is required," and also "that the Commissioner of Police should be asked to communicate with the chairman if any such cases of destitution should come under the observation of the police, and, if necessary, Government can be addressed hereafter on the subject." The Governor in Council trusts that he may infer from this that the Bombay City Mission are now engaged in endeavouring to secure the admission into existing schools of the poor and neglected children referred to. The Director of Public Instruction should keep himself and Government acquainted with the success of these endeavours.

13. The Director of Public Instruction should also put himself into communication with the proper authorities and school managers, with a view to similar endeavours being made on behalf of the 9 poor and neglected children in Poona, the 5 in Sind and the 33 in the rest of the Presidency and Native States. Mr. Jacob can probably supply the information showing who and where these children are. It is presumed, from the place assigned to them in Mr. Jacob's classification, that they are all at places where day-schools are available.

14. It remains to be seen whether any special aid from Government is necessary to ensure the reception, in existing schools, of all the children now referred to. If so, the Governor in Council desires that the Director of Public Instruction will consider the expediency of granting aid under a new head, namely, the assistance of parents who are too poor to pay school-fees, in whole or in part, for their children. Such aid, if really necessary, might apparently be given either in the shape of special grants to school managers in proportion to the number of free pupils received by them, or of payment towards the actual fees on behalf of parents who may establish their real need for such aid to the satisfaction of the Director of Public Instruction. In either case a lump sum of Rs. 150 or Rs. 200 a month might, in the first instance, be assigned to the Director of Public Instruction to be applied at his discretion. After a year's experience he would probably be in a position to propose rules for regulating the grant of the aid discussed.

15. The result will enable Government to judge whether there is any class of European or Eurasian parents so demoralized by habits or poverty as to refuse to avail themselves of the means of educating their children when brought within their reach. Should the existence of such a class of parents be established, it may be necessary for Government to recommend to the Government of India that a law be passed under which such parents could be compelled to send their children to an Industrial School, paying such fees as their means permit. The Governor in Council trusts, however, that no such measure may be found necessary.

Want of Day-schools at certain places.

16. In regard, next, to the want of day-schools at Ahmednagar where there are 28 children, at Sabarmati where there are 38, at Hyderabad where there are 30, and at Sukkur where there are 36, it would appear that the parents of nearly all these children are employés by the workshops and depôts of different railways, and the first step to be taken is to ascertain from the managers of these railways what steps they are prepared to take to cause the necessary schools to be established. The Railway Department should be requested to do this.

Want of Boarding-schools for Children scattered in small numbers throughout the Presidency.

17. In regard to the 234 children who are scattered throughout the Presidency in numbers too small to admit of schools being established, specially for Europeans or Eurasians at the places where their parents are obliged to live, it is observed that the larger half of this number appear to be girls, some of whom could probably receive sufficient education from their parents to fit them for their station in life, and of the boys at some places it might be expected that some could be taught in the high schools established for Natives; for although the Governor in Council, speaking broadly, entirely concurs with Archdeacon Baly in holding that European or nearly European children cannot be properly brought up in Native schools, still where the Native school is of a superior class, and where the head master is highly educated and thoroughly conversant with English, the Governor in Council is of opinion that no European and certainly no half-caste would be excusable who allowed his sons to grow up uneducated rather than avail himself of the ability to send them as day-scholars to such a school. Such boys should receive religious teaching, and a colloquial knowledge of their own language at home, and would be greatly benefited by learning the local vernacular from their school-fellows. Moreover, it is not politically desirable to draw a hard and fast line between the rising generations of Natives and Europeans domiciled in India. The experiment of teaching Native and European children in the same school has been tried on a small scale, but with perfect success in Mrs. Sorabjee's school for young children in Poona, of which English Officers of Her Majesty's services have been glad to make use. It is probable, however, that the conditions proper for the education of Europeans or Indo-Europeans in Native day-schools would be found in a few only of the cases under consideration, and that in a large majority of those cases no school education could be provided except at boarding-schools away from home. In cases where the parents could not be reasonably expected to send their sons to the local Native school and are too poor to afford the necessarily high charges of a boarding-school, it would be proper that State aid should be given, and it should be the duty of the District Officers, in communication with the Educational Inspectors, to keep themselves acquainted with the way in which the children of poor Europeans and Indo-Europeans in their districts are being educated, with a view to bringing the cases requiring State aid to the notice of the proper authorities.

18. It has been discussed, in correspondence with the Railway Companies, whether one or more boarding-schools for such childr[illegible] be established by the Government in [illegible] with the Railway Companies on the H[illegible] Governor in Council entirely co[illegible] the Venerable Archdeacon Baly [illegible] in his advocacy of a hill climate for [illegible] youth. His Excellency, however, is inclined to doubt whether it would be wise for either the Railway Companies or Government to venture on the establishment of any large boarding-school of their own either on the Hills or elsewhere. It would of course be the most expensive way of giving education to a given number of children, and it is open to doubt how far parents would be willing to avail themselves of the school so established for their children's benefit. Parents like choosing their children's school for themselves, and in this Presidency at least there are several boarding-schools enjoying the temperate climates of Bombay and Poona, where it has been proved that children, especially those who have some admixture of Indian blood, can grow up in average health and strength. Unless, also, Government established shcools, for Catholics as well as Protestants, they would not escape the charge of favouring one class of the European community, and even among Protestants it would be difficult to make the same school equally acceptable to members of all denominations.

19. The Governor in Council is therefore of opi-

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nion that the education of the children now under consideration may be best promoted by giving aid towards enabling existing boarding-schools to receive them. It may be hoped that in time more schools under private management will be established on the Hills. Already the Lawrence Asylum at Abu is admirably situated for receiving the children of employés in the B. B. & C. I. and Western Rajputana Railways, and it may be hoped that negotiations between the Railway Department of Government, the Railway managers, and the managers of the Asylum, may lead to its enlargement with a view to receiving the children of the Railway employés, and other Europeans and Eurasians in that part of India.

Government have already had this subject under their special consideration, and have ascertained that the existing accommodation in the Asylum is in excess of the requirements of the children of soldiers in Western Rajputana for whose benefit it has been founded and maintained. The new conditions of European military service, moreover, will probably keep the number of soldiers' children at a lower scale than formerly. It has been represented that a great improvement might be brought about to the institution itself by confining the existing boarding-house to girls alone, supplemented by those of the civilians in the district, and erecting another for boys. The legal competency of such an extension of the scope of the institution is now under reference to the law officers of Government; but as at present advised it does not appear to Government that there would be anything in it foreign to the benevolent intentions of the founder, seeing that at the time of its design there were no other European children in the district to be cared for, while the introduction of a class somewhat superior to that of the private soldiers could not be injurious to the school, and, on the other hand, such children would benefit by the regular discipline of the institution and the Asylum itself by the additional funds available for salaries and maintenance.

20. As regards the payment of the fees necessary to secure the admission of the children of poor Europeans and Eurasians who cannot be otherwise educated into existing boarding-schools, the reasons laid down in Lord Canning's memorable Minute, may be referred to as establishing that substantial aid should be given by the State, but to this there must be a limit. The parents themselves should pay what they can. The Railway Companies and other large employers of European labour should contribute largely, and the private benevolence of Englishmen both in England and India, who desire that the children of their poor countrymen in India should grow up in a manner worthy of their country and their faith, should and can be looked to for the rest. The Governor in Council does not concur in Archdeacon Baly's proposal that an educational rate should be imposed on the Europeans in India. Such a measure would be highly unpopular, hardly defensible in principle as applied to one class only of the community, and would assuredly lead to the discontinuance of the practice of private benevolence.

21. The Governor in Council considers that the Government grant-in-aid of the reception in boarding-school of the children of poor Europeans and Eurasians should be limited to Rs. 5 per mensem, in addition to the usual grant obtained under the ordinary rules.

22. The Financial Department should now be requested to decide what sum it can assign for the grants-in-aid in question, and the Director of Public Instruction should then consider and suggest the rules by which these grants can be so offered as to ensure the children for whose benefit they are designed being sent to boarding-schools.

Proposed Increase to Aid for Buildings and Endowments.

23. Mr. Chatfield has also proposed that aid should be given (1) by grants equalling sums privately subscribed for endowments as well as for buildings, and (2) by meeting applications for grants of both descriptions immediately instead of requiring the applicants to wait an indefinite time until the grants could be made from the fixed sum assigned every year for the purpose.

24. As regards grants for endowments, they were certainly contemplated by Lord Canning and they have occasionally been made. No doubt they will be made hereafter, but it is not necessary that they should be referred to in the grant-in-aid rules. Nor does the Governor in Council consider it necessary that the Government should publicly engage to meet applications for grants, whether for endowments or buildings, as soon as they are made and without reference to the funds available for such purposes from year to year. But inasmuch as it has been ascertained that the managers of several institutions are now ready to enlarge their endowments and buildings if only they can receive aid from Government, and their doing so would facilitate the speedy supply of the want which the late enquiry has brought to light, the Governor in Council considers that it would be desirable to make an extra grant once for all of two lakhs of rupees, after the application of which it may be expected that the yearly sum hitherto assigned for the grants in question will suffice to keep pace with future applications. The Provincial treasury, however, is in no position to afford the extra grant of two lakhs, and in fact the difficulty of giving full effect to Lord Canning's liberal policy was felt from the moment that the system of Provincial finance was brought into force. A representation will therefore be made to the Government of India, who may, it is hoped, regard the fulfilment of Lord Canning's intentions as in some measure an Imperial concern, and consent to grant on this occasion an aid from the Imperial treasury of two lakhs.

Aid in securing well-trained Assistant Masters and Mistresses.

25. Archdeacon Baly has been much impressed with the need of securing a supply of well-trained teachers in the schools for Europeans and Eurasians, and he has suggested (1) a scheme for the payment of grants of Rs. 36 or Rs. 48 per annum to a certain number of pupil teachers, half of which grant would be payable to the school managers and half to the pupil teachers, and (2) the establishment of a training college as an aided institution, of which Government would pay three-fourths of the cost. As regards the former suggestion, Mr. Chatfield, in clause 4 of paragraph 8 of his letter No. 5761 of 20th March, 1880, recommended that rules, such as those for grants-in-aid of salaries of assistant teachers in aided schools of the high school class, which were rescinded in 1877 for financial reasons, should be revived; but it is understood that he does not now adhere to this recommendation. Mr. Chatfield has dealt with the latter suggestion in the same clause. He considers that a training college would be very expensive, that difficulties would arise from the fact of the students belonging to different denominations, and that, in this Presidency at least, there is no necessity for such an institution.

26. In this connection reference may be made to Archdeacon Stead's letter of the 1st July last, in which he represents "the grievous want of qualified assistant teachers," and suggests that the difficulty would be in a great measure removed if teaching received the recognition of Government as a profession, teachers being granted certificates after examination, and the holders of certificates, which would be graded, being entitled to receive each a certain annual grant from Government in addition to the school stipend.

27. Archdeacon Stead has also alluded to the unpopularity which attaches to the profession of teaching from the circumstance that it carries no pension with it "as the reward of long and continuous service," and it may be easily understood that few young men of education would reconcile themselves to the career of an assistant teacher in a privately managed school, if they had any chance of obtaining service under Government carrying with it pension as well as status. On this point Mr. Chatfield has suggested (paragraph 8 of letter No. 2068 of 19th July) that the Government of India should be asked to admit duly qualified lay head masters and mistresses and assistants in permanent schools, to the benefit of the scheme which has for some years been extended to teachers in municipal schools, and by which the Government, in consideration of contribution from salaries at a certain rate, undertakes the liability of providing pension and leave allowances.

28. It appears to the Governor in Council, after considering the foregoing suggestions, that the numerous well managed schools for Europeans and Eurasians in this Presidency afford full opportunity for acquiring the art of teaching without the assistance of any training college, and that the co-operation of Government in so important a matter may be best given as follows:—(1) Government should appoint boards of examiners, who should hold periodical examinations at stated places with a view to the grant of certificates of qualification to teach; (2) the holders of such certificates obtaining engagements as teachers in permanent schools should, within certain limits as to number, &c., be admitted to the Government Pension Rules on contribution of the prescribed deduction from their salaries; (3) any direct aid to the stipends of such certificated teachers that can be afforded by Government should be given in the shape of reduction of the rate of contributions prescribed for obtaining the benefit of Government Pension Rules; (4) except that in the case of teachers whose future is otherwise provided for, it should be open to the managers of the institution in which they are employed to obtain aid at like rate in the shape of a money grant.

29. The above paragraph contains the mere outlines of a proposal which will now be submitted to the Government of India. If the principle of the proposal be approved by that authority, the Governor in Council will call on the Director of Public Instruction to work out its details, including its application to qualified teachers in permanent schools now employed. The Governor in Council, however, is not sanguine that in any case previous service would be allowed to count towards pension.

30. Before closing this Resolution the Governor in Council desires to revert to Mr. Chatfield's proposals marked above in paragraph 7 as No. 3 (*a*) that the limit of age of children qualified to be examined for a result grant should be reduced from 6 to 5 years, and (*c*) that a capitation grant should be allowed in the case of children of 4 and upwards suitable for an infant class, though not able to pass in any standard. These proposals have not been accepted as good for the purpose of providing education for children who at present go to no school at all but they may be good in themselves. They should be separately brought forward, accompanied by a careful estimate of the cost to Government involved in each case and by information as to whether the main object of the proposals is to enable school managers to draw a larger grant than at present, or to bring to the schools additional children younger than those who at preset attend.

31. In regard to Government aid to Industrial Education, it is observed that at present the sanction of the Financial Department holds good (1) for allowance to 4 apprentices in the Small Arms Factory [illegible] ot yet taken up) at the rate of Rs. 25 per me[illegible] for allowances at the rate of Rs. 20 p[illegible] 30 youths to be received in the Home fo[illegible] established by the Managers of the Byculla [illegible] In place of these arrangements Mr. Chatfie[illegible] proposed in paragraph 14 of his Report No. 206[illegible] of 19th July last that allowances at Rs. 25 per mensem should be provided for 30 apprentices in the Kirkee Factory (costing Rs. 9,000 per annum) and for the 60 other apprentices at the same rate (costing Rs. 18,000 per annum) elsewhere. The Government in the Education Department is not sanguine that the Financial Department will be able to sanction such heavy charges in addition to the other aids applied for in this Resolution. But the matter should be referred to that Department, with the request that sanction may be given for such lump sum as can be afforded for the aid of Industrial Education, and the application of this can be afterwards considered.

32. The thanks of Government should be conveyed to Mr. Jacob for the very satisfactory way in which he has discharged the important duty entrusted to him, and by which the Government have been enabled to apply the valuable observations of Archdeacon Baly to the educational circumstances of this Presidency.

C. GONNE,
Chief Secretary to Government.

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CHAMPAGNE.

HEIDSIECK & CO.'S
OF ALL WINE MERCHANTS.
DRY
MONOPOLE.
THEODOR SATOW & CO., LONDON.—SOLE AGENTS FOR GREAT BRITAIN, INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

BASS & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE

(BREWED EXPRESSLY TO SUIT THE INDIAN CLIMATE,)
BOTTLED BY
MESSRS. STONE & SON, LONDON,
May always be obtained of the principal dealers in

CALCUTTA	KURRACHEE	LUCKNOW	BENARES
BOMBAY	POONAH	CAWNPORE	LAHORE
MADRAS	AGRA	DELHI	DARJEELING

and SIMLA,

And of the following, who receive regular Monthly supplies—

MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co.,	Calcutta.
G. F. KELLNER & Co.,	Calcutta and Branches.
TREACHER & Co., Limited,	Bombay and Poonah.
E. GILLON & Co.,	Lahore.
MURRAY & Co.,	Lucknow and Meerut.

JOHN GOSNELL & CO.,

PERFUMERS,
FINE SOAP MAKERS, AND FANCY BRUSH MANUFACTURERS,
TO H. M. THE QUEEN-EMPRESS AND H. R. H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES,
Recommend the use of their following Specialities, which may be obtained of all respectable Chemists and Dealers in Perfumery:—

FINEST TRIPLE EXTRACTS AND BOUQUETS.
Jasmin, White Rose, Heliotrope, Millefleur, Honey-suckle, New Mown Hay, A-1 Bouquet, Jockey Club, &c.
No. 15, Re. 1-8; | No. 18, Rs. 2-8;
No. 17, Rs. 2-0; | No. 19, Rs. 3-0;
Essence of Roses, equal to Persian Attar. No. 67, Rs. 2-8.

TOILET WATERS AND VINEGARS.

Eau de Cologne	No. 102,	Re.	1
Treble Distilled Lavender Water	" 125,	"	2
Florida Water	" 140½,	"	1
Violet Vinegar	" 160,	"	1

PREPARATIONS FOR THE HAIR.
La Noblesse Pomade,
For promoting the Growth of the Hair.
No. 253, Rs. 2-8.
Agua Amarella
Absolutely restores Gray Hair to its original colour.
No. 336, Rs. 2.
Instantaneous Hair Dye, No. 327. Rs. 2.

PREPARATION FOR THE COMPLEXION.
Violet and Millefleur, Toilet and Nursery Powder is remarkable for purity and delightful fragrance.
No. 374, 8as.; No. 375, 12as.; No. 377, Re. 1.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE TEETH.
Cherry Tooth Paste,
Cleanses and preserves the Teeth, and imparts an agreeable fragrance to the Breath. No. 414, Re. 1.

FINE TOILET SOAPS.
REAL OLD BROWN WINDSOR,
No. 500, in packets of 3 squares, Re. 1;
No. 501, in packets of 6 squares, Rs. 2.

LA NOBLESSE SOAP, LETTUCE SOAP.
Each Tablet in wrapper, Re. 1.

THE PATENT TRICHOSARON HAIR BRUSH,
Surpasses all others for Efficiency, Durability and Elegance,
P. 22, for Ladies' use, Rs. 3; H. H. 25, for Gentlemen's use, Rs. 5.
Tooth and Nail Brushes of the best material and workmanship; the bristles warranted not to come out.

JOHN GOSNELL & CO., 93, Upper Thames Street, London.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

S. ROSE & CO., THE AGENTS FOR MANUFACTURERS BOMBAY.
ICE IN FOUR MINUTES.

CARRE'S IMPROVED PNEUMATIC ICE-MACHINE, WITH DISTRIBUTOR AND NEWCONGELATOR ATTACHED.

The only machine suitable for domestic use; Cheap, Cleanly, and Easy to work; always ready for use, and never gets out of order.

Full particulars of the NEW CONGELATOR and Distributor can be had on application to S. ROSE & Co.

Personal inspection of the new apparatus and its accessories is requested, and full practical instructions for using the Machine will be given to the agents or to the servants of purchasers.

For use in *Up-country Stations, Messes, Hotels, Hospitals,* and on board Ship, these Machines will be found invaluable; and their portability renders them most serviceable for Camp use. Within fifteen minutes the Machine can be fitted together, charged with acid, and the water a 85 deg. Fahrenheit can be reduced to freezing point.

An Illustrated Pamphlet, containing full directions for use, accompanies each Machine.

Apparatus for operating on one DECANTER or VASE with NEW CONGELATOR and ACCESSORIES, complete ..Net cash R s. 190.

Ditto. ditto. on Two DECANTERS or VASES with NEW CONGELATOR and ACCESSORIES, complete ..Net cash Rs. 275.

Messes, Clubs, Traders, &c., supplied at wholesale rates. Sulphuric Acid, Oils, Wax, India-rubber Rings, Thermometers, Leather Washers, and all the necessary fittings kept in stock.

The above Machines can be seen in working order on the premises of S. ROSE & Co., Bombay.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
ELEVATOR
For securely fixing the Bottle Cooler and Vases on to the tap of Ice Machine ..Each Rs. 20.
The "Elevator" and "Bottle Cooler" are extras, and are not included in the price of the Machine.

BOTTLE COOLER.
S. ROSE & Co.'s Apparatus for cooling Wines or Beer with the aid of the Pneumatic Ice Machine, and without contact of the Ice with the Wines, is an entirely new adaptation .. .. Each Rs. 16.

CARRE'S IMPROVED (NEW MODEL) AMMONIACAL ICE-MACHINES FOR MAKING SOLID ICE.

S. ROSE & Co. are the only appointed manufactures Agents in Bombay for the sale of these machines.)

The Patentees have introduced such improvements in the solidity of the Apparatus, that it may now be pronounced perfect in every respect.

The only expense incurred in each operation is about half-an-anna for fuel, wood Charcoal being preferable to anything. The time occupied in producing four pounds of Ice is from four to four and a half hours.

Small size to make about 2 lbs. of Ice at each operation, including furnace, thermometer, &c.	Rs. 175 0
Large size to make about 4 lbs. of Ice at one operation	" 250 0

N.B.—Full instructions are given with each Apparatus. Packing in two cases extra.

ICE BOXES.

RAILWAY ICE BOX, specially constructed for Railway Travelling .. ..Rs. 20 and Rs. 25 0

REFRIGERATORS.

Fitted with 3 shelves and Water Cistern, Galvanized iron Bucket for waste, with Tap..	Rs. 140 0
THE ARCTIC REFRIGERATOR, fitted with 4 shelves, and stone-ware lining	" 160 0

FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO
S. ROSE & Co., 9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
JEWELLERS,
GOLD AND SILVER SMITHS,
OPTICIANS,
AGENTS FOR DR. MENIST'S
FIELD-GLASSES, PEBBLE SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES.
AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER'S
CELEBRATED SQUARE PIANOS.

2, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES, in white metal cases, are without doubt the best watches sold for this price in the world. They are in stock in open face, hunting, and half-hunting cases, in extra large, middle and smaller sizes. Price, Rs. 25, 30, 35, cash. 2 years' guarantee.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s CHEAP SILVER LEVER WATCHES, in open face, hunting and half-hunting cases, are a striking illustration of the excellent results obtained by them in the manufacture of cheap watches. Price Rs. 25, 26, 27. One year's guarantee.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s RAILWAY WATCHES are unsurpassed in regard to solidity of construction, durability and correctness in time keeping. Price in metal case with key, Rs. 40, 50; keyless, Rs. 50; in fine silver case, with key, Rs. 50; keyless, Rs. 70. Guarantee 2 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s SILVER KEYLESS WATCHES, in open face hunting and half-hunting cases, can be confidently recommended not only for the really good quality of their works, but also for their handy size, the solidity of their cases, and their exceedingly neat appearance. Price, in open face cases, Rs. 40, 50; in hunting and half-hunting cases, Rs. 45, 50, 60.

Gold Chains made to order on the premises by an experienced English Chainmaker.

FAVRE, LEUBA AND CO.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, British Medical Journal, &c.*

"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years."

Invariably adopted when once fairly tried.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

CAUTION.—Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label.

FINEST and CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, for SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES.

INVALUABLE FOR INDIA AS AN EFFICIENT TONIC IN ALL CASES OF WEAKNESS. KEEPS GOOD IN THE HOTTEST CLIMATES, AND FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., Limited, 43, Mark Lane, London, England.

LADIES' GENERAL FRENCH OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU & CIE.,
MILLINERS AND DRESS-MAKERS,
BY APPOINTMENT
TO
LADY FERGUSSON.

FIRST SHIPMENT OF NEW GOODS ARRIVED
PER S. S. THIBET.

BEST FRENCH HATS AND BONNETS.
BEST FRENCH FLOWERS AND FEATHERS.

AUX VILLES DE FRANCE,
RAMPART ROW AND CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

ZOEDONE ZOEDONE

A COOL SPARKLING DELICIOUS BEVERAGE FOR DAILY USE.

ZOEDONE	Is Exhilarating, yet Non-alcoholic.
ZOEDONE	May be taken continuously as a Substitute for Alcoholic Liquors with the most beneficial results.
ZOEDONE	Will keep good after being opened, and retains its Sparkling Qualities to the last.
ZOEDONE	May be drunk by persons of every age, and at all times.
ZOEDONE	"Its properties are those of an agreeable effervescent tonic."

William Foster, M. A. (Cantab), F. C. S., &c., Professor of Chemistry at the Middlesex Hospital. Sep. 1, 1881.

Dr. G. S. Ranking, Surgeon, Indian Medical Department, writes of it thus:—"I am of opinion that in 'Zoedone' is to be found a complete solution of the problem which has long exercised the minds of the medical profession in India, viz., the discovery of a beverage which shall assuage thirst, restore nervous waste, and, while being palatable, be also non-alcoholic. It is my firm conviction that if 'Zoedone' be introduced into India it will meet all the requirements of those who wish to restore their nervous systems without impairing their livers."

Price at Agents' Warehouses, at PORTS OF LANDING, Rs. 4 per dozen, in cases of 6 dozen pints.
Any orders transmitted to the Company's Agents will meet with prompt attention.
Agents for the District are
Messrs. C. H. B. FORBES and Co., Bombay.
By order,
J. DURIE PATTULLO,
Secretary.

BEWARE OF THE SPURIOUS CONCOCTIONS NOW BEING ADVERTISED.

NOTICES.

HOME FOR CHILDREN.

A LADY, the widow of a Medical man, residing in Devonshire, is desirous of RECEIVING into her family CHILDREN from abroad to whom she will ensure every home comfort. Address, Mrs. H. CURTLER, 10, Molesworth Terrace, Stoke, Devonport.

If preferred, particulars may be obtained from Surgeon-Major R. Jackson, Station Hospital, Mecan Meer.

WANTED,

BY the Municipal Commissioners of Penang, a Civil Engineer, skilled in the general branches of his Profession to supervise the Works of the Municipality, comprising the maintenance of roads, buildings, drains, and water supply.

Salary $2,400 per annum.

Applications, addressed to the Secretary of the Board to be sent in on or before the 30th December next.

D. C. PRESGRAVE, Secretary.
Mun: Office, Town Hall, Penang, 11th Aug., 1881.

THE GAME BIRDS OF INDIA.
(In 3 Vols., Royal 8vo., 144 beautiful colored plates, 980 pp. letter press.)

INTENDING PURCHASERS should remit Rs. 64-8 (giving their names and full addresses VERY clearly written) to the AGENT of the ORIENTAL BANK, Calcutta, "for credit to the GAME BIRD FUND." The work will then be promptly forwarded to them, post paid

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are invited for the ERECTION of a WAREHOUSE (all iron) for Messrs. KILLICK, NIXON and Co. on the Port Trust Estate.

The acceptance or otherwise of any tender rests with Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

Plans and specifications can be seen, and all particulars obtained at the office of the undersigned.

HEWSON & BATCHELLOR,
Civil Engineers.
9, Forbes Street.

TO SPORTSMEN.

Just unpacked a large selection of Eley's ammunition of all sizes:—

Loaded Cartridges.
Cartridge cases.
Caps.
Bullets.
Measures.
Cartridge-loaders.
Capping Machines.
Gun-powder.
Chilled Shot.
Wads.
Hunting Knives.
&c. &c. &c.

1882.
LETTS'S DIARIES
OF ALL SHAPES AND SIZES
AT MODERATE PRICES.

BOLTON & COMPANY.

FOR SALE, MESSRS. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blasting Powder in kegs of 25 lbs. Rs. 9-0 per keg.

Do.	F	do.	" 12-0 do.
Do.	FF	do.	" 12-8 do.
Do.	FFF	do.	" 13-0 do.
½ lb. tins	F	in cases of 25 lbs.	" 10-8 per doz lb.
Do.	FF	do.	" 11-0 do.
Do.	FFF	do.	" 12-0 do.
1 lb. tins	F	do.	" 9-8 do.
Do.	FF	do.	" 10-0 do.
Do.	FFF	do.	" 11-0 do.
Do.	A W/1 American	do.	" 18-0 do.
Do.	U S Rifle	do.	" 24-0 do.
Do.	No. 6 Cannister	do.	" 45-0 per case.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Apollo Street May 12, 1881. Sole Agents.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

TO BE REGISTERED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT OF 1866, WHEREBY EACH SHAREHOLDER'S LIABILITY IS LIMITED TO THE AMOUNT FOR WHICH HE HAS SUBSCRIBED.

CAPITAL Rs. 4,50,000
IN 900 SHARES OF Rs. 500 EACH,
WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

PAYMENT:—Rs. 50 ON ALLOTMENT, AND THE REMAINDER BY CALLS OF Rs. 50 AT INTERVALS OF NOT LESS THAN TWO MONTHS.

INTEREST AT 6 PER CENT. WILL BE ALLOWED ON ALL CALLS PAID IN ADVANCE.

PROVISIONAL DIRECTORS:
R. VALENTINE REID, Esq.
BYRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE SERVAI, Esq., Member of Local Committee, Anglo-Indian Spinning and Weaving Co., Limited.
JOHN CRUDDAS, Esq., Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, Byculla Iron Works and Metal Mart.
R. HYDE CHEETHAM, Esq., late of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co., Merchant.
HEMRAJ LUKHMIDAS, Esq., Merchant.
D. MACFADYEN, Esq., Merchant.

BANKERS:
THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

SOLICITORS:
MESSRS. CHALK AND WALKER.

SECRETARIES AND AGENTS:
MESSRS. R. HYDE CHEETHAM AND CO.,
9, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

THE object of the Company is to build a Mill in Bombay for the Spinning and Weaving of Cotton. The above Capital will be sufficient for a mill of about 15,000 Spindles, with preparation machinery, engines and boilers, and all necessaries and accessories.

No Allotment of Shares will be made unless the whole of the Capital is subscribed.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application for Shares may be obtained from the Bankers, the Solicitors, or the Agents of the Company.

The Memorandum and Articles of Association can be seen at the Office of the Agents or the Solicitors.

9, Hummum Street, Bombay, Oct. 1, 1881.

NOTICES.

ARRIVAL OF FIRST BATCH ARAB HORSES, PER S. S. KING ARTHUR FROM BUSSORAH.

DINSHAW SUNTOOK & Co. present their compliments to their Constituents and the Public in general, and beg respectfully to inform them that they have just received a new and best batch of superior HIGH CASTE UNIZA and NUZDEL HORSES, consisting of good Chargers, Hunters, Racers, Ponies, and Galloways, &c., also Arab Donkeys for Stallion.

Bhendy Bazaar Commission Stable No. 145, Oct. 18, 1881.

FOR SALE, MANGALORE TILES, Flat and Ridge—
BY H. MANN & Co.,
BY ALBUQUERQUE & SONS,
BY A. ALBUQUERQUE.

A trial of these Tiles will prove that they effectually keep out Wet and Damp. Apply to
MOOLTANEE DHURRAMDASS SAMIDASS,
No. 18, Sipee Wada, outside the Fort.

H. J. MEYERS AND CO.'S CELEBRATED INDIAN TEAS

Procurable from
SORABJEE CURSETJEE JEWELLER,
Sole Agent in
BOMBAY,
65, Breach Candy Road.

Send for a price-list.

NOTICE.
BHAVNAGAR GONDAL RAILWAY.
TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF CONSUMABLE STORES FOR THE YEAR 1882.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of CONSUMABLE STORES required for the Bhavnagar Gondal Railway from the 1st January to 31st December, 1882.

Application for Specification and conditions of Contract to be made to the Storekeeper, B. G. Railway, Ghadechi.

Tenders should be addressed to the Manager, B. G. Railway, Ghadechi, and should be superscribed "Tenders for the annual Supply of Consumable Stores," under sealed covers on the prescribed form, and should be delivered at the Manager's Office by noon on 1st December, 1881.

JOHN BLACKWELL,
Storekeeper, B. G. Railway.
Ghadechi, 29th October, 1881.

WHEREAS it has come to the notice of the firm of WHAMPOA and COMPANY, Merchants of Singapore, that TEA bearing an imitation of their TRADE MARK is being imported into Bombay, and sold there as the genuine tea of Whampoa and Company, the following notice, which has been published in Singapore, is published in Bombay for general information; and notice is hereby given that proceedings will be taken against all persons in Bombay falsely using their Trade Mark or importing selling or dealing with tea bearing the false Trade mark.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS for many years past WHAMPOA and COMPANY, of Singapore, have sold Tea made up in packets and cases bearing the following mark or chop—
W (in diamond)
CHUNMEE LOONGKEE
WOOSEE SOONCHONG,
SINGAPORE,
(the word "LOONGKEE" being the Chinese chop of the firm of WHAMPOA & Co. in Teluk Ayer Street, Singapore.) And Whereas it has come to their notice that evil disposed persons have lately been counterfeiting their said mark or chop and placing it on tea of a much inferior quality, the packets and cases bearing a close imitation of their said mark,

NOTICE is hereby given that the said mark or chop is the trade mark of the firm of WHAMPOA & Co., of Singapore, and that proceedings will be taken against all persons counterfeiting the said mark or selling, shipping or dealing with tea bearing such counterfeited mark.

WHAMPOA & CO.
Singapore, 29th July, 1881.

LIGHT WINES, SUITABLE FOR THE HOT SEASON.

		Quarts.	Pints.
BURGUNDIES.			
POMMARD	per doz. Rs.	22 0	12 0
CHABLIS	" "	22 0	12 0
BEAUN	" "	22 0	12 0
MACON	" "	22 0	12 0
HOCKS.			
LUBENHEIMER	per doz. Rs.	18 0	10 0
ERBACH	" "	18 0	..
NERESTINER	" "	20 0	12 0
HOCKHEIMER	" "	22 0	..
NERESTINER (Pearl)	" "	21 0	..
STEINWEIN (Glass Jugs)	" "	24 0	14 0
HUNGARIAN WINES. (*By Max Gregor.*)			
CARLOWITZ	per doz. Rs.	20 0	..
CARLOWITZ, finest selected	" "	22 0	..
CARLOWITZ, sparkling, a Novel and remarkable Wine	" "	30 0	..
OEDENBURG, Finest Selected	" "	22 0	..
SAMPLE CASE OF HUNGARIAN WINE, 12 bottles, assorted	" "	28 0	..
AUSTRALIAN RUBY WINE.			
CABINET GRAPE, the successful rival of Claret	per doz. Rs.	15 0	..
HERMITAGE GRAPE, "a most superior Wine"	" "	22 0	..

BOLTON AND COMPANY.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs.	10,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances), CAPITAL	"	9,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	8,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	8,000,000
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	"	5,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL	"	3,750,000
MARINE INSURANCE.		
The SWISS-LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs.	2,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	3,000,000

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£4,260,595 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms, COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

15 per cent. discount is now allowed on Mills, &c.

STAMPS ON ANNUAL POLICIES paid by the Company.

Fire Premiums for 1862	£300,690
" 1872	£816,383

LIFE BRANCH.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on adult, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,389,907

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1863	£1,045,143	1873	£2,645,803
1868	£1,579,578	1878	£4,049,159

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum Street.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

THE attention of intending Assurers is directed to the following points of this old established office:—

FUNDS.—These now considerably exceed FIVE-AND-A-HALF MILLION STERLING, and are larger than those of any British Office transacting business in India. Detailed statements showing the nature of the Investment are published annually.

ANNUAL REVENUE.—This has now reached EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS.

CLAIMS.—The amount paid annually to the representatives of deceased Policy-holders is upwards of HALF-A-MILLION STERLING.

NEW BUSINESS.—Since 1865 the yearly New Assurances of the Company have exceeded ONE MILLION STERLING,—a result maintained by no other British Office for so many years in succession.

RATES.—These have lately been considerably reduced at most ages and will be found moderate. Lower rates are not justified by the Company's own experience,—now of considerable extent—nor by the most recent investigation into the mortality of European lives in India.

FACILITIES FOR ASSURANCE.—The Local Boards are empowered to issue Policies and pay claims without reference to Head office, and arrangements can be made for Medical Examinations in any part of India.

Forms of proposals, &c., and every information may be obtained on application.

Bombay Branch Office, 14, Rampart Row.
GEO. OLIVER, Acting Secretary,
Madras Office—
BINNY & CO., Chief Agents.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.

PRESIDENT:
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE, K. T.
VICE-PRESIDENTS:
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K.G.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£2,000,000.
WHEREOF PAID-UP	£450,000.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS IRRESPECTIVE OF CAPITAL AND RESERVES AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1879.

LIFE ASSURANCE FUND	£3,062,174 6 2
ANNUITY FUND	£371,273 19 1

Note.—The Life and Annuity Funds are specially invested to meet the obligations of these Departments, and are not liable for the obligation of the Fire Department.

EXTRACT FROM THE FINANCE CHRONICLE AND INSURANCE CIRCULAR.

THE report of the Directors to the 71st Annual General Meeting of Shareholders is one of the most complete productions of its kind, and the results set forth surely entitle the Company to be classed as one of the greatest and most widely useful of provident institutions. The North British has been conducting business since the early years of this century: every year has been a record of steady progress and honourable dealing.

In the Life Department the new business consisted of policies issued for £988,340, yielding in annual premium £35,796, an increase of £5,386 on the previous year. The increase is very satisfactory, considering the difficulty which many offices find in pushing life business.

The profit and loss account shows a total profit for the year of £269,608, which is disposed as follows: a dividend of 40s. per share to the shareholders, together with a cash bonus of 25s. per share; a special bonus as on several previous occasions of 25s. per share, to meet calls of a like amount now made; £50,000 placed to reserve and the balance carried to credit of profit and loss account.

INDIAN BRANCH.
CHIEF OFFICE FOR INDIA,
1, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.
Local Board of Directors:
J. C. Macgregor, Esq., Receiver, High Court.
W. C. Morgan, Esq., Solicitor.
Robert Steel, Esq., Merchant.
General Agents for India: ROBERTS, MORGAN & CO., No. 1, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

N.B.—RISKS on NATIVE LIVES are accepted on TERMS CASH.

For Forms, &c., apply to Messrs. JOHN FLEMING & Co., or W. M. MACAULAY & Co.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,
COMBINED with the following
FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,
Not granted by any other Company whatever:—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any Port in India, Ceylon or China.

LAST 12 MONTHS' NEW BUSINESS:
738 PROPOSALS for .... Rs. 29,23,250.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	45
Premium ...	Rs. a. p. 21 5 4	Rs. a. p. 24 8 8	Rs. a. p. 28 10 0	Rs. a. p. 33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Preliminary Expenses Rs. 970-15-0 only.
14. Lapsed Policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged anywhere to suit Assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause a Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia to be invested in Trust for Policy-holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

"THE 'ORIENTAL,' BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY."

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, Share, and Agency Forms, Reports, and Full Particulars on application

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.
HEAD OFFICE, 9, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY,
Or any of the Agents in India.

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